THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1933—VOL. XXVI, NO. 28

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World War May Yet End War

Can Canada Change Eskimos?

CWA Gives Work to Women

German Exiles Hunt Homes

Radio May Be Made a Utility

China Shaves Off Girls' Curls

THE capitals of the civilized nations react without contradiction to the charge of Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin of Harvard that war does not tend to disappear with the progress of civilization. The 19th century indicated a war decrease, but the 20th century soon dispelled the illusion. The World War, as even war departments seem surprised to learn, was eight times bigger than all the wars back to 500 B. C. rolled into one. With France offering to scrap one-half of its bombing planes if other nations will do likewise, civilization seems to be getting an opportunity to redeem itself. Even now the nations can go back, if only they will, and lift much of the black stigma from the World War—It is still actually possible for them to make it the war that ended war.

* * *

¶ Canada prepares to initiate its great social experiment which may transform the Eskimo from a nomad hunter into a reindeer farmer. The 3000 reindeer which have been more than four years in making the long trek from Kotzebue Peninsula will soon reach Kittigazuit, east of the Mackenzie River delta, where pastures, corrals and Laplanders to teach reindeer culture to the natives await. Will the Eskimo yield gracefully, or will the old wanderlust grip him hard? Do men ever embrace civilized ways eagerly—Or do they become gentle, soft and wealthy only when they must?

* * *

¶ The Civil Works Administration has arranged a novel work program in order to put 100,000 unemployed women into jobs and to open the way to employ 300,000 more. Unemployed nurses are being sent to hospitals where the nursing staffs appear overworked. Women are sent out to find and collect articles which, when repaired, can be of service to the needy. Other women become the repairers. Sewing rooms will turn out clothes for families needing relief—What can't a willing woman do when given a chance to do it?

* * *

¶ Germany has had an exodus of about 60,000 persons as refugees. The figures as compiled by High Commissioner James G. MacDonald, who is directing the far-flung work of finding new homes for these, show that 51,000, or 86 per cent, are Jews. About 16,000 are of Polish or of other than German nationality. Proper absorption of these refugees can be brought about only by the coöperation of many governments. This problem, declares Lord Cecil, constitutes a great challenge—It is a challenge to the principles of civilization itself.

* * *

¶ Washington sees a bill prepared for Congress which would classify radio as a public utility and put it as such under government supervision. Representative Huddleston of Alabama says this measure would secure a uniformity of services and charges by the industry and prevent discrimination. Other bills are proposed which seek to curb "abuses" in radio advertising. Yesterday's wonder toy is an expanding channel essential in today's national life—What helps or harms millions must be subject to right control.

* * *

¶ China sees a large number of girls of Shantung Province pay a stern price for having dared to curl their hair in the Occidental fashion. The girls are arrested on order of Gen. Han Fu-chu, the Governor, and are set at liberty only after their heads have been shaved to the baldness of an egg. The vogue of curls is expected to meet a sudden end. Hairs on a Chinese head are said to be round rather than elliptical and therefore always to remain straight—And old-fashioned Han Fu-chu won't let his girls improve on nature.

* * *

¶ Cuba prepares to join the list of countries which do not pay the interest on loans floated in the United States. Col. Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury, says one-half of the $4,000,000 due on Jan. 1 will not be forthcoming. The reason given is that much of the indebtedness is "illegitimate"—because contracted by former President Machado without proper authority. But, incidentally, there is another reason which can hardly be called unimportant—The Cuban Treasury is about as lean as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

* * *

¶ Brussels hears Prof. Auguste Piccard, original stratospherian, declare the upper atmosphere the great highway of the future. Other balloonists surpassing his record of 10 miles high merely confirm his own findings, he says, in a scientific journal. He predicts huge stratoplanes speeding across the world at 600 miles an hour. This speed through a few discovery years—And after that the stratoplanes will really go fast.

Soviet Asserts Recognition Its Big 1933 Event

Molotoff Finds American Action the Notable Development of Year

Russian People Glad

General Expression Is One of Pride That Great, Rich America Is Now Friend

By W. H. Chamberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—What does the average resident of Moscow, the man or woman "on the street," think of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which was characterized yesterday by Mr. Vyacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Council of Commissars, as the most notable development of Soviet policy in 1933?

With a view to catching a few echoes of the voice of the people, I wandered through some of the streets in the vicinity of my home and subjected a few passers-by to an informal questionnaire. My first talk was with a young worker, about 20 years old, employed in the housing trust, who expressed himself as follows:

Reaching a Balance

"I am glad we are recognized; it shows we are a great power. Recognition will help both countries. Until now there was no trade with America; this was harmful to both sides. In America there is much unemployment. Now, with trade resumed, many people there will find work and improve their condition. We, too, may be better off; we still need many food products and manufactured goods. America has an excess of these and may send us some here."

In reply to a question whether he thought workers live better in the Soviet Union or in the United States he said:

"I have never been in the United States, so I don't know. But I read in our newspapers all the time that the standard of living is going down

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Johnson Deplores Lowell's Refusal To Act for NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—"I wish that you and other distinguished men of science and letters would get down into the sawdust with me!"

In this fashion, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, today expressed his keen disappointment over the refusal of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former Harvard president, to accept a job under the NRA and help him work out the future of American industry on a basis of experience instead of theory.

In a brief letter, concluding a series in which the General had sought to overcome Dr. Lowell's refusal to serve on the movie industry's code authority, he characterized the latter's position as one based on "purely academic considerations." He said he wished that instead of "standing aside and conjecturing results," he would "get down into the sawdust with me and govern this thing in the day-to-day tussle of actual experience."

Answering Dr. Lowell's contention that the code as drafted was monopolistic in that it recognized the practice of "block booking," the General said he was as opposed to this as his critic but that the abuse was based on the constitutional right of a writer or author to a monopoly under the copyright law and that it was beyond his power to change it.

He also expressed the belief that Dr. Lowell would "on more mature reflection" agree with him that Government members on code authorities should not have voting power since it would "put the responsibility for industrial management on Government."

Revolt Breaks Out In Argentine Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 29 (AP)—Outbreaks in two cities of Argentina, which the Government described as a radical revolt today resulted in at least 20 killed and 100 wounded. Authorities made between 300 and 500 arrests in a vigorous effort to suppress the uprisings, which followed two radical conventions where votes were taken not to participate in the election of one-third of the Chamber of Deputies on the first Sunday in March.

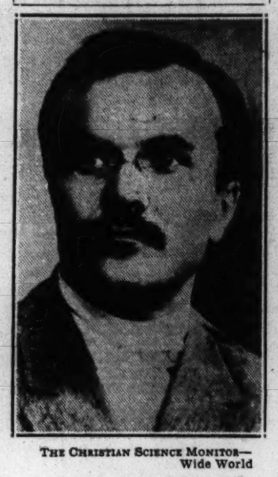
Nothing was heard from several cities described by police as centers of radicalism. A strict censorship was maintained on telegraph lines, making it impossible to get the true situation everywhere. Government spokesmen maintained the country was quiet.

CWA to Teach Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y., Dec. 29—Classes in journalism will be established as an adjunct of the Recreation and Leisure Time Program of the Nassau Civil Works Administration, Mr. Edwin D. Philbrick, executive director, has announced. The classes will be established in various communities of the county, centrally located, and will provide for groups of 15 persons each.

Speaks for Soviet



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff

President of the Council of Commissars

Gustin Case Jury Declared Victims Of Holes in Laws

Several Places Shown Where Legal Kinks Interfered

Flaws in the statutes relating to the detection of crime were exposed to the light of sound legal reasoning today in an attempt to clarify the controversy opened by the "blacklisting" of the jury which returned verdicts of "not guilty" in the recent trial of Stephen J. Wallace (Gustin) and Francis P. Sullivan on charges of assaulting Patrolman Daniel H. McDonald.

Prof. Frank L. Simpson, professor of law at Boston University and chairman of the special Massachusetts Crime Commission, is the legal authority whose opinion was sought today regarding the situation which has drawn Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau, the Gustin-Sullivan jury and the government prosecution into a storm of public confusion and criticism.

The action of Judge Beaudreau, before whom the Gustin case was tried in Superior Court, in ordering the election commissioners of Boston and Chelsea to remove the names of the 12 Gustin jurors from the jury lists forever caused a storm of opposition from the jurors who declare that their honesty and sincerity has been impugned.

"I could not but conclude that any 12 men who had heard the evidence of the witnesses, had seen and heard Officer McDonald, and would not believe his testimony were unfit for service on juries in the county," Judge Beaudreau declared.

"Does the judge who presided at the trial believe that, because a jury selected to pass judgment on persons being tried before them did not agree with his opinion as to the innocence or guilt of the defendants, they should be held up to contempt and ridicule by being blacklisted by the judge?" asks Mr. Daniel J. Desmond, foreman of the discharged jury.

Mr. Frederick T. Doyle, assistant district attorney who conducted the Government's case against Wallace and Sullivan, and Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney, refused to comment on the jury's implication as to the weakness of the case.

Professor Simpson admits that the jury was handicapped by the limitations resulting from the defendants' lawful refusal to take the stand in their own defense. This permitted the exclusion of Wallace's police record. Professor Simpson holds that the law should be changed to permit the presiding judge to comment in his charge to the jury on the defendant's refusal to testify and to so construe the defendant's silence as an implication of guilt.

Other legally excluded evidence was the sworn confession of Thomas "Red" Curran at a previous trial resulting in the conviction of two others of Wallace's gang. Curran afterward was murdered.

Professor Simpson believes that the law should be amended to permit the presentation of such evidence, especially where taken under oath. He also decared there is need for a reform in the present system of selecting juries, and referred to the appointment of jurors by a special commission appointed by the superior court, thus taking it out of the hands of political agencies.

Next Wednesday

In the first number of the Monitor's new Weekly Magazine Section,

Edouard Herriot, France's foremost political leader, discusses "France's Place in the World."

The Marquis of Lothian, from his broad experience of British Empire and world affairs, depicts the foundation on which the structure of Recovery should be built.

Demaree Bess, whose articles on Japan have been a recent feature of the Monitor's news columns, analyzes the crisis in Japanese-American relations and points a way out.

World Digests U.S. Position In Foreign Fields

Roosevelt Drives Wedge of Noninterference Between Hemispheres

Voices Wilson Ideals

Urges Political Isolation From Europe and Putting Peace Up to People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Today, in every capital in the world, they are studying the new expression of American foreign policy, based upon fullest friendship with Latin America and political aloofness from Europe, which was succinctly and bluntly laid down last night by President Roosevelt to nation-wide dinners of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

The speech, which was a carefully considered expression of American policy toward the world in the present crisis, and which undoubtedly seeks to interpret the sentiments of the American people at the turn of an eventful year, was based upon three major tenets:

1. Absolute nonintervention in Latin America. This constitutes a "Roosevelt doctrine" of consummate importance.

2. A direct approach to disarmamen., based upon scrapping of offensive arms, inspection of other people's armaments, and a pledge of nonviolation of frontiers. The plan does not take into account political phases of the disarmament problem—such as territorial revision—and is accompanied by a "hands-off" statement of American policy in European politics.

3. An attempt to differentiate "war by governments" from "peace by peoples"—the pure Wilsonian appeal to "the great heart of the nations" rather than to their leaders.

Question Territorial Basis

The "status quo" capitals are making the most of Mr. Roosevelt's statement that 90 per cent of the world's population is satisfied with present territorial limits. This statement is

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Burglars Reverse Operation; Free Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Accidentally locked in his office, Budapest's Attorney-General had to be released by safe-cracking burglars serving sentences in a neighboring prison. This is how the incident happened which has set all Hungary smiling.

The high legal functionary had to work until late in the afternoon in his office, on a holiday, and when wishing to leave, found himself unable to because he had put the wrong key in his pocket. There was nothing left for him to do but shout for help.

The warden of the prison situated in the neighborhood was the only person that heard his cries and he tried to find a locksmith or mechanic. But no such craftsman could be found, since it was a holiday. So the Attorney-General and the warden in consultation decided to take advantage of the skill of some lock-picking experts intrusted to his charge as prisoners.

It was three notorious burglars the warden picked out for this important legal business and they, evidently enjoying the job, managed to open the lock in practically no time and to set at liberty the Attorney-General—who perhaps had been responsible for their conviction. Thanking them politely for their services he expressed his regret at being unable to do them a similar favor.

Country, With Plowed Roads, Laughs at Wallowing Boston

The blizzard that whitened the New England landscape has long since blown out to sea. But in its wake new storms are raging over the piled-up masses of snow. Wails of householders are mingling with the plaints of automobile owners and the gusts of political recriminations.

A survey of conditions in and about Greater Boston shows a variance of municipal action on the emergency that ranges all the way from the town of Dover where every available man worked on snow removal in shifts that lengthened out to 24 hours and longer, to the mayor of one neighboring city who took the weather man at his word and waited for promised rain to come and wash it down.

The Back Bay section of Boston, wallowing in the worst conditions in years, looks upon the weather man's prediction of more snow tomorrow with grave misgivings. The motorist who drives along Westland Avenue, bounding and slipping in a sea of churned-up snow untouched by a plow, wonders what will happen if more falls there.

Massachusetts Avenue, main artery through this district, is in a deplorable condition. Truck and automobile traffic is forced to stick to the street-car tracks by the mountains of snow piled up on either side. In the street-car tracks they travel, and in the street-car tracks they stall every so often, tying up traffic and adding to the grief of the traveling public.

Unplowed side streets are driving more motorists out onto the already congested main streets. Huntington Avenue has become somewhat of an adventure for the brave driver. A ride down to Copley Square in a cab yesterday was likened to a rough Atlantic crossing.

Brookline, according to the motorists's survey, came second. Conditions in Brookline streets are decidedly better, but still leave much to be desired.

Farther out, Newton presents a better picture. Roads and streets here are more passable. And this tendency toward clearer streets is noticeable as one gets farther out of the city.

In Needham the main street through the town is clean. Important side streets are well plowed out. After that the motorist is out in the country and, for almost the first time in traffic history, the country has the laugh on the city. Country roads that a few years ago were impassible after the first snow storm of the year are now plowed down to the hard surface.

Adding Hours to Record Flight

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World.

Mrs. Frances Marsalis (left) and Miss Helen Richey

Set World Mark for Endurance-Refueling Flying Over Miami, Fla.,—and Fly On.

Electronic Telescope to Bring Dim Stars Into Visible Detail

Use of Vacuum Tube in Astronomy Under Plan Told by Henroteau to Savants at Harvard Forecasts Revolution in Scientific Discoveries

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Grammar school youngsters of the future may have to include the geography of planets in their studies, if the latest use of the vacuum tube in astronomy gives the exceedingly fine detail which is promised by Dr. François Henroteau, discoverer and designer of an "electronic" telescope.

Talk of results comparable to the use of a 2000-inch telescope by the use of the new idea caused a buzz of excitement today at the Harvard Observatory in the astronomical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Naturally," says Dr. Henroteau in explaining the results possible, "I am not advocating the building of a 2000-inch telescope, but I am considering the plan of an electronic telescope which will eliminate more unwieldy and involved processes." The design advocates electrical instead of optical amplification, increasing photographic visibility by means of electrical currents instead of by tremendously large optical lenses.

"Direct optical methods have been used in the past to interpret the wonders of the universe, and even a few years ago it might have been argued that these methods alone could solve the problems involved."

Revolutionary Era in Astronomy

This new method of photographic observation means a revolutionary era for astronomy, as great perhaps as that made possible through the use of the camera for observation, which meant that instead of sleeping all day and staying awake all night in order to watch the stars, astronomers could set cameras to work at the telescope eye-pieces and the next day develop plates taken at periodic intervals through the night and covering the whole sky.

A short time ago it was believed that the zenith of observational astronomy had been attained when the 100-inch telescope for Mount Wilson Observatory was built and provided with the very latest photographic equipment. Due to the difficulty of construction and the almost prohibitive cost a limit must be reached in the use of these instruments as astronomers know them. By taxing the ingenuity of its designers as well as the backers' purses a 200-inch telescope is considered feasible and is now in process of construction. A larger telescope is beyond the wildest dream of the most optimistic astronomer.

"It occurred to me," said Dr. Henroteau in an interview with a Monitor reporter, "that the image of a celestial object can be focused, not on a photographic plate but on a particular electric plate out of which will flow a current modulated by the picture. This modulated current picture will be amplified millions of times by the use of three electrode valves to reproduce upon a screen an image picture both large and bright."

Model Used With Television

A working out of this novel idea even with small telescopes should give fine detail almost beyond belief. Even faint images which can hardly be seen through telescopes because of their faintness will be focused on the electric plate and amplification electrically should unfold new

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Women Fly On Over Miami, Leave Record Far Behind

Mrs. Marsalis and Miss Richey in Ninth Day of Continuous Flight

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP)—Battling a dense low-hanging fog that shut off their view of the ground, Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Miss Helen Richey today added hours to their record-breaking endurance refueling flight mark.

In a note, dropped after they had completed their 216th hour in the air shortly before 1 p. m. today, they said they planned to remain aloft until tomorrow or Sunday. They broke the previous record of eight days, four hours and five minutes at 6:08 p. m. yesterday.

"You should have been up here from 4:30 until daylight," Mrs. Marsalis wrote her ground crew in a note dropped to the airport. "You might not have been frightened, but I was considerably worried.

"The airport disappeared. I followed down to 400 feet on my altimeter, then decided it was no place for me, so I pulled up and went to the beach.

"Well, it was lightning to beat the deuce. What a morning!"

The refueling plane went up through the fog early with 75 gallons of gasoline. Another contact was made soon afterward for breakfast and oil transfer.

Johnson Knows NRA Abuses And Moves to Correct Them

The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Widespread violation of NRA codes including intimidation of labor, denial of collective bargaining rights, and failure to pay code wages and to observe code work-hour provisions was frankly recognized by Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, here today as a situation which requires vigorous action.

When informed of recent magazine articles based on personal surveys of the situation which indicate that at least in some sections of the country NRA observance has collapsed during the closing months of the present year, the General indicated he was well aware of the conditions and that he was taking every possible step to remedy them.

He said this was one of the reasons for abolishing volunteer local NRA and compliance boards and transferring their functions to a permanent organization under the emergency council. This is now being speeded up as rapidly as possible. The General believed that most of the abuses will be stopped as soon as compliance is in the hands of a permanent salaried organization uninfluenced by local sympathies and prejudices.

It was expected in the beginning, he said, that the volunteer committees would lend themselves to abuses, but that this form of organization was necessary to get things started promptly. Their task has been accomplished and it is now possible to dispense with their services and put the work in the hands of permanent organizations, he held.

"I don't think it would be difficult to prove widespread violations," he added. "The number of complaints we have been receiving here is in itself proof." It was explained that by this he meant that if local compliance boards had the confidence of labor they would have sent their complaints there instead of forwarding them to Washington.

The General also indicated that suggestions for keeping arms and munitions out of the hands of gangsters was receiving careful consideration. He said it would be quite possible to write into the arms codes provisions requiring the numbering of all weapons. The barrels could then be designed to score bullets in a distinctive fashion so that it would be easy to determine what weapon was used and trace the arm.

He doubted, however, that it would be constitutional under the powers conferred on the NRA in the Industrial Recovery Act to restrict exports of armaments.

Investigation of American Federation of Labor charges against Mr. Henry Ford continued today, but General Johnson said that as yet the affidavits submitted were insufficient to prove the charges which have been filed of violation of the collective bargaining section of the act.

This tended to confirm the growing expectation that Mr. Ford will be found in compliance with the act and that labor will be unable to succeed in its efforts to brand Mr. Ford as a violator and maintain a rift between the Detroit manufacturer and the NRA.

However, labor had succeeded in delaying approval of a code of fair competition for the construction industry which fails to contain three provisions insisted upon by the A. F. of L. They are the PWA wage scale, representation on the code authority and the 30-hour week. The President, General Johnson said, had agreed to defer his signature until he heard labor's arguments on these points.

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Things Present

If those who are planning to make gifts or bequests to colleges will only read and heed the last part of Mr. Abbot's "Watching World Go By," professors the country over will rise up and call him blessed. Editorial page.

Snow-bound and sub-zero New Englanders will find a glad remembrance and forecast of summer glory on the Home Forum page.

The reader who likes his gravy, and who counts that meal lost which does not have its share of the epicurean emulsion, will feel that "Let's Have Good Gravy" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page lacks only an "amen!" to make it complete.

Read today's Parable of Safed the Sage, and no longer neglect thanking someone whose fidelity has been taken for granted.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Progress in Education page, the Book page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the weekly World News Map.

Incidentally, something very pleasant is about to happen to Snubs!

Boston Br-r-rs In Record Of 18 Below Zero

Coldest Morning Since Bureau Was Established in 1873 Is Noted

Big Drop Elsewhere

At Points in Mountain Areas Temperatures Fell From 32 to 36 Below

Boston awoke this morning to learn it was the coldest the city ever recorded. The official temperature was 18 degrees below zero, the lowest since the weather bureau swung into action 63 years ago. The previous record was 14 below on Dec. 30, 1917. As some wag on the street said to a former service man, "And it was cold then, too. You were lucky to be over in France."

Up in the mountain areas of New Hampshire and Vermont, the mercury clung around 30 below, reports coming from Tilton, N. H., that the swiftly-moving Winnipesaukee River had frozen over completely for the first time in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants there.

Newport, N. H., shivered at a temperature registering 36 below.

Prospects of an artificial ice rink brought Worcester children racing to Pleasant Street when a street department truck snapped off a low-pressure hydrant, the flood rushing into the busiest section of the city, disrupting trolley service on every major line.

Commuters Walk

A vision of what the American pioneers had to put up with forced itself on many Worcester commuters this morning as some walked four miles to work in the biting atmosphere ranging between 15 and 20 below zero.

The coldest point in that vicinity was Paxton, where the mercury stopped in a chill at 32 below.

Down on the Cape today the well-dressed coast guardsman is wearing two pairs of woolen underwear, high leather boots, two mufflers concealing all but the eyes, heavy flannel trousers, dungarees over the trousers, a windproof jacket, a sou'wester overhood—all topped by a peacoat. Snow is the least of their worries. They must guard against wind-blown sand propelled by an arctic bluster.

Tail-spinning temperatures brought something more than cold weather to Provincetown this morning. The good townspeople awoke to a clatter of something, they knew not what, landing resoundingly and systematically on the town wharf. Trained to expect anything of New England weather, they thought at first it might be an unusually heavy fall of hail.

An investigation revealed it was raining quahaugs. Provincetown's sea gulls were dining under difficulties. In balmy weather, the gulls soar aloft, drop the clams on the rocks and descend to feast on the unshelled meat. Today the rocks were cushioned with crusted snow. The pier, being the only uncovered surface, became littered with the shells. Even this dinner table was not enough for the gulls. They soon collected in great flocks around the Wood End Coast Guard Station for scraps from the station table.

Everywhere in New England thermometers chalked up records or near records. Portland, Maine, reported the third coldest day in its history. In Lowell it was 19 below, the second coldest. Keene, N. H., reported 25 degrees below for the second consecutive day.

In some places, inside temperatures offered no relief from the outdoor bluster. Pelham reported 32 degrees below inside as well as outside the post office and general store. But the townspeople didn't expect anything in the mail except further admonitions from relatives that "it is cold here."

In Fort Kent, Maine, the mercury struck 45 below, then stopped, they say, because it couldn't go any farther.

Clouds of "Steam"

Opening their garages this morning, some Boston commuters were greeted by a cloud of "steam" rising from the water under the car, all that was left of yesterday's car-coating of snow. The air let into the garage was colder than the water, causing vaporization. That's what happened out over Boston Harbor as inbound shipping became locked in a heavy vapor, at first thought to be fog.

Two fishing vessels came in reporting it was too cold to fish. And when it's too cold for the fishermen, it is—cold. They took their enforced leisure to swap stories. One of them chalked up a tall story when he claimed to have been struck by flying ice—ocean spray frozen in transit.

The coast guard cutter Kickapoo going to the rescue of the tanker, Casco, hemmed in by the ice of the Kennebec River, was lost in a fog of vapor, anchoring off Mosquito Island. Even here cold comedy broke out when a coast guardsman declared that the crew's chief worry was the swarms of mosquitos coming off the island to settle on the boat.

It was even cold enough in Penacook, N. H., the Associated Press says, to force a resident of that town to bring out the mittens he has been saving since 1881 for a cold day. "They are built for comfort," says he, "and I need comfort today."

And finally a message of cheer on the reporter's desk from the Boston weather bureau. He can go to lunch with greater comfort. "It is now only 15 below," the weather man said.

American Unions To Begin Boycott Of German Goods

Action Taken in Answer to Hitler Government's Labor Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Organized labor throughout the United States was preparing today to launch a boycott against everything which comes out of Germany in protest against the dissolution of trade unionism and imprisonment of labor leaders by the German Government.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the call yesterday to put into effect the declaration voted at its last convention for a boycott of all German goods and German services until such time as the German Government shall again recognize the right of labor to organize in independent, voluntary trade unions.

It went to very official of national and international unions, state labor organizations and local and district branches. In effect, it was an order immediately to launch a nation-wide drive against German-made goods. Basing the action partly also on alleged persecution of Jews and racial discrimination by the National Socialists, American labor hoped to influence large numbers outside its own ranks to join in the boycott.

"If the boycott can be made effective," Mr. Green declared, "the interests of the German workers, the protection of German trade unions and the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which the Jewish people are entitled in Germany may be safeguarded."

Mr. Green's statement cited reports which the federation has received of acts of the Hitler Government against German unions and labor leaders which he characterized as "persecution and destruction" only equaled "and perhaps exceeded by the persecution of Jewish people residing in Germany, merely because they are Jews."

The federation president, however, disavowed any desire to intrude unduly into the affairs of another nation, stating that labor is not fighting "against any political order that is set up in Germany or against the German people; we are asking only that the annihilation of German trade unions shall cease and that the persecution of German working people and of Jewish people merely because they are Jews shall be terminated."

Mexico and Brazil Sign Pacts

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 29 (By U. P.)—Two treaties were signed here yesterday between Mexico and Brazil, a treaty of extradition and one for the revision of history textbooks.

Chilean Firemen Guard Public Morals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

FIREMEN are to act as guardians of public morals in this country. The Minister of Interior, who is also Premier, has ordered that they assist in preventing the attendance of juveniles at cinemas showing unsuitable films. No mention is made, however, as to the policial procedure they must adopt.

Although service in fire companies is voluntary in Chile, the organization has official obligations because it accepts substantial subsidies from the Government. Fire fighters are called "bomberos."

British Threaten Special Imposts On German Goods

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—A vigorous protest is about to be addressed to Germany by the British Government against the Reichsbank's unilateral action of Dec. 18 in reducing interest payments on foreign loans and its alleged discrimination in favor of Swiss and Dutch holders, the Monitor is informed.

Already two official protests have been sent. The first on Dec. 7 was in connection with alleged discrimination against British bondholders. A reply which is regarded as definitely unsatisfactory was received two days later. The second protest on Dec. 23 referred to the reduction in cash interest payments from 50 to 30 per cent for the ensuing six months. So far no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming.

The new protests, it is possible to state on the highest authority, will indicate that Britain is in a position to recoup creditors by a special impost on British imports from Germany if the Reichsbank does not change its attitude. In the past few years the trade balance has been in Germany's favor so it is believed there will be no difficulty in collecting the money.

It is emphasized in British circles that there is no intention of dictating to the Reichsbank what terms it makes with bondholders. The British action, it is stated, is directed solely against the Reichsbank's having put the new plan into operation without first discussing it with bondholders and against the Reichsbank's decision to continue paying Swiss and Dutch holders in full in return for trade concessions.

While Downing Street takes a serious view of the situation, it is thought here that when Germany realizes what a powerful weapon the balance of trade has put in Britain's hands, Reichsbank authorities are likely to prove more accommodating than they have been hitherto.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

Economists Turn From Gold Policy To City Finance

Speaker at Philadelphia Finds Politician Voicing General Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Economists, research workers, and educators attending sessions of several national associations here turned today to consideration of politics, state and municipal finance, and nationalism, after hearing yesterday an illuminating debate on gold and the Administration's monetary policy.

Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell University told the American Association that the United States cannot return at present to the gold standard, as it heretofore has been known, Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University voiced his disagreement and attacked inflationary efforts, while the executive committee of the National Committee on Monetary Policies, a group having no official connection with the association, adopted a resolution calling on the Government to return to the gold standard.

Today Prof. Herbert Simpson of Northwestern University, in an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Association, said that the widespread bankruptcy of state and municipal governments has resulted in establishment of "carpet-bag" governments.

Politician Typifies Public

Prof. J. T. Salter of the University of Wisconsin said in an address prepared for delivery before the American Political Science Association that in normal times "the politician is the expression of the general tenor of his people." In Philadelphia, he said, politics is "a symphony of human nature."

Yesterday, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told the American Statistical Association, the Farm Economic Association, and the American Economic Association, meeting jointly, that "social discipline, or a merging of individual interests for the good of the community," might become a governing force in American agriculture.

Professor Warren said that "the gold standard might be unable to survive another unsuccessful world attempt to reëstablish it." He read from a paper prepared by himself and Prof. F. A. Pearson, also of Cornell, and with Professor Warren a monetary adviser to the Roosevelt Administration.

"To set any figure that is to hold for a generation," Prof. Warren continued, "certainly involves a considerable element of risk both to our prosperity and to the future of the gold standard."

"Inflation Bound to Fail"

Professor Kemmerer, who followed Professor Warren on the platform, declared that "controlled inflation on any large scale, at least for a long time to come, is bound to fail."

"Powerful psychological influences cause our efforts at credit expansion to defeat themselves," he held.

Col Theodore Roosevelt, formerly Governor of the Philippines told the Manufacturers and Bankers Club of Philadelphia, yesterday, that the public works program is costly and wasteful, and suggested that cash aid for the unemployed would cost only half as much.

The resolution urging return to the gold standard, signed by 17 economists including Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard, formerly associated with the Roosevelt Administration, criticized "those aspects of the monetary policy of the Government which are destroying public consdence in the value of the dollar, and are distorting the normal movement of investment funds, thereby retarding an orderly and enduring recovery."

Carpet-Bag Financing Charged in Managing Of States and Cities

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Herbert D. Simpson, professor of public finance at Northwestern University, says the widespread bankruptcy of state and municipal governments has resulted in the establishment of "carpet-bag" governments in this country.

"Statesmanship throughout the nation consists in 'immediately going to Washington,'" he said in an address for delivery today before the American Economic Association.

"The acquisition of federal grants for one's state or city has become the goal of American statesmanship, with the result that we are setting up a system of veritable 'carpet-bag' governments, which differ, of course, from the 'carpet-bag' governments after the Civil War, but whose consequences are likely to be similar in many respects."

Characterizing the decade from 1920 to 1930 as one of "conspicuous governmental incompetence," Professor Simpson said he sees no cause for alarm in the present expanding sphere of governmental activity.

Salvaging state and local governments from the demoralized condition into which they have fallen is the most important problem in the field of public finance today, Professor Simpson said.

Politics in Philadelphia was pictured today by Dr. J. T. Salter, associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, as "a symphony of human nature."

"It consists of a rich variety of individuals playing many parts, each group from its own score and according to its own direction—all parts, however, producing the resultant whole that is an organic thing," he said in an address for delivery before the American Political Science Association.

Analyzing the city's politics by a description of the men engaged in it, which Professor Salter said he obtained in more than 1000 conversations with several hundred politicians, he asserted the politician is "a natural phenomenon, not a legal device."

"In normal times he is the expression of the general tenor of his people," Professor Salter continued.

"The politician is the present's answer to an unsolved problem of democracy.

"Instead of merely condemning the politician, we might understand him and create a situation in which his energies will be more largely used for the greatest good."

Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today described repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as "a current example of what may be accomplished through a national committee." He told the convention of the American Political Science Association that it is the duty of a national committee to lead the fight in "translating a party mandate into law."

Brawn and Tenderness Offered to Get Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTOUR FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 29—Brawn for cutting wood and tenderness for caring for children are for sale, along with scores of other types of honest labor, by more than 100 Montour Falls young people who set up their own employment exchange when they found themselves left out of the civil works administration program because of youth and lack of dependents.

With space provided by a merchant for their offices and a chapel loaned by the Methodists for their meetings, the youths have undertaken to perform any type of work. Sometimes it is digging ditches, clearing woodlots, or doing the dishes. Again it may be providing orchestra music for a social gathering, caring for a baby or tutoring a pupil in school work.

NRA Plans to Register Machine Gun Scoring

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Registration of the scoring of every machine gun barrel with the Department of Justice immediately upon manufacture was suggested today by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as a possibility in anti-crime warfare.

The NRA Administrator said such action, designed to trace quickly trade responsibility for crimes, could be adopted easily under the code covering the arms and munitions manufacturers.

The record would be obtained by firing a bullet from each gun, at the factory, and recording the marks on the bullet for Government preservation.

Canada Names de Blois

OTTAWA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. George D. de Blois as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island was announced following a Cabinet meeting yesterday. He succeeds the Hon. Charles Dalton who passed on this month.

The New Recruit

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wheeler to Push 16 to 1 Resolution In New Congress

Free Silver Coinage Is Adopted by Senators in Caucus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Free and unlimited coinage of silver and the complete rehabilitation of silver as a monetary base of American currency was adopted as the program of 18 United States Senators who met today to map out their fight in the coming Congress. Another eight Senators who were not present at the rally promised their full support. The size of the turnout came as a surprise even to veteran "Silver Senators" like Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana and Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, and it was freely predicted by leaders that they would have success in the coming session.

The conference failed to set up a ratio at which silver should be remonetized in terms of gold, but adopted unanimously the following general proposal:

"We favor bi-metallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio to be established by law."

The meeting authorized Senator Wheeler to put its views straightway before President Roosevelt and plans were made to consult House Democratic leaders immediately for similar action in the lower chamber.

Fourteen Democrats, three Republicans, and one Farmer-Laborite attended the meeting.

Mr. Wheeler said he would reintroduce his silver resolution on the first day of the new session, providing for the unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1.

But Not United

While a show of unanimity was obtained by the general terms of the resolution, the group is known to be widely divided on the ratio at which silver should be restored in terms of gold. The Wheeler revival of the famous Bryan "16 to 1" formula is considered to represent average sentiment.

Attending the conference were: Democrats: Dill of Washington, Thomas of Utah, Thomas of Oklahoma, Bulow of South Dakota, King of Utah, Erickson of Montana, Wheeler of Montana, McGill of Kansas, Adams of Colorado, Hatch of New Mexico, McCarron of Nevada, Mrs. Caraway of Arkansas, Logan of Kentucky, and Pope of Idaho. Republicans: Borah of Idaho, Frazier of North Dakota, and Nye of North Dakota. Farmer-Labor: Shipstead of Minnesota.

Besides the foregoing, Mr. Wheeler listed eight Senators as having sent "unofficial proxies": Ashurst of Arizona, Clark of Missouri, Costigan of Colorado, Bone of Washington, Overton of Louisiana, Smith of South Carolina, Long of Louisiana and Duffy of Wisconsin.

To Prevent Inflation

"This is not a movement in opposition to what President Roosevelt has already done," explained Mr. Wheeler, "but a move to supplement it and carry it further.

"This group is not in favor of unrestricted inflation at all, and we feel that to follow our policy is to adopt the safest way to prevent unrestricted inflation and printing press money."

Mr. Wheeler proclaimed his resolution would pass the Senate, "and it will pass the House, too," he added, "if we can get a vote on it."

Free coinage, he said, "will raise world commodity prices, aid American foreign trade in all silver-using and producing countries, and prevent dumping of manufactured products here because of depreciated coinages."

Senator Adams of Colorado added that the step would "double the metallic base of the primary money of the world, and if adopted by the United States other countries would have to follow to protect their trade and their financial fabric."

Senator King of Utah, another commentator, asserted America was a debtor country in 1896 when the 16 to 1 formula was first heard, but now "We are the world's greatest creditor country, and can remonetize without danger."

France Raises Taxes And Extends Quotas On Farm Imports

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—Heavier import restrictions were imposed by France today in a double-barreled decree extending and taxing quotas of agricultural products.

An import license tax of 175 francs on every 220 pounds of pears and 125 francs on 220 pounds of apples was fixed—about $3.80 and $2, respectively.

Lard and other cooking fats were brought under the quota system, with lard taxed at 80 francs for each 220 pounds, or about $1.28.

This development came on the heels of word last night that restrictions on American imports of fine woods and a large number of products exempt heretofore were included in French plans for extending the import quota system.

The move was decided on, it was said, as a direct outgrowth of the abolition of the 15 per cent surtax on British imports.

Commenting on the plans made known last night, importers of American fruit said apples and pears now brought into France might be exported again to Germany and England in the event high import license taxes should be applied.

CWA Grants $200,000 For Georgia Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Approval has been given to Georgia projects costing more than $200,000, including public road and school repairs, Mr. R. L. MacDougald, assistant engineer of the Civil Works Administration for Georgia, has announced.

Atlanta and Fulton county will share in the fund, it was stated, and work is to be done by persons on relief rolls of Georgia. Civil engineers and assistants will be given 440 positions to complete and bring up to date United States topographic maps covering the State, the Civil Works Administration explained.

Night Schools to Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29—Abandoned two years ago because of lack of funds, evening schools will reopen in Rochester on Jan. 2, when the Edison Technical High School will offer 16 courses for 800 adult students as a forerunner to what is expected to be complete re-establishment of the night school system. Classes will be sponsored by the federal Civil Works Administration and the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, under direction of the Rochester Board of Education.

Manhattan Slums Given Close Study For Regional Plan

Population Losses, Low Rents and Values Counted as Indications

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Of the 269 sanitary districts in the Island of Manhattan, there are 64 which are practical for rehousing projects to replace existing slum dwellings, according to a study made public by the Regional Plan Association today to aid the incoming city administration in working out its proposed municipal housing enterprises.

Submitted with the report of the study is a map showing the areas which the association considers practical for rehousing, with preferred sites and second choices indicated.

The three characteristics which the association considers as definite indications that an area is suitable for rebuilding are large population losses, low family rentals and low land values. The presence of one of these characteristics would not classify a district as suitable for rebuilding, but a combination of two or three may do so unless it results from a natural change in character of use, the report says.

The largest single area shown on the map as a possible site for rehousing projects is the lower East Side, extending along the East River waterfront from Peck Slip, just south of Brooklyn Bridge, to East Twenty-third Street. It includes all the area east of Park Row and the Bowery except the section bounded by the Bowery and Division, Norfolk and Rivington Streets, where land values are relatively high.

A second site lies west of the Bowery, between Canal Street, Sixth Avenue extension and Washington Square.

A third site is located northeast of Central Park, between Third Avenue and the East River, running from East Ninety-fourth Street to East 119th Street. Two other sites are situated along the Harlem River between First and Third Avenues and along the East River between East Sixty-eighth and East Seventy-fourth Streets.

Districts considered as having suffered large population losses are those which lost more than 25 per cent of their resident population between 1920 and 1930. Those with low family rentals are those where the median family rental was less than $30 a month in 1930, and those with low land values were so scheduled if any portion was assessed for 1933 at less than $500 per front foot.

Roosevelt's New Policy Is Pleasing to Cuba

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Complete satisfaction with President Roosevelt's pronouncement of policy declaring adherence to nonintervention in the affairs of other nations was manifested in high government circles today.

On all sides there was favorable comment and Col. Fulgencio Batista, leader of the army, termed the President's words "gratifying, as they sustain my opinion."

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France and U. S. Back Same Plan Of Disarmament

Gradual Ban on Weapons of Offense Linked to Non-aggression Pacts

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 29—American disarmament proposals, as restated by President Roosevelt in his Wilson Day address, form the basis of positive propositions which France will submit to the Geneva conference, soon, the Monitor is able to announce on the highest authority.

Progressive elimination of all offensive weapons, an immediate undertaking not to construct any further weapons of offense, and non-aggression pacts defining aggression as crossing a frontier with the view to armed attack—these are principal points, both of the Roosevelt recommendations and of the French answer to the Reich's demand for rearmament.

Reich's Rearmament Resisted

M. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin, who conferred here yesterday with M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, will deliver to Chancellor Adolf Hitler next week an informal memorandum announcing this stand. France is not only determined not to agree to the rearmament demands of Germany but resolved that disarmament discussions can only be carried on at Geneva.

Contrary to certain reports, the French message to Herr Hitler does not constitute a concrete counter-proposal giving actual figures on arms reductions France is willing to accept immediately. It merely indicates the general lines of propositions it will make when the conference reconvenes.

Furthermore, the reports that France intends to submit an entirely new disarmament plan are discounted in official circles here. The fact is that the French Government, as already announced in the Monitor, will accept the British plan and complete it by certain proposals bringing the French position into almost absolute accord with President Roosevelt's recommendations.

Plans in French Platform

These proposals are understood to be approximately as follows:

Immediate limitation of all arms during the first four-year period, during which all continental armies would be standardized on a militia type according to the British plan, thus reducing French effectives to 200,000, plus an equal number for its colonies.

Germany would receive under the plan a conscript army of 200,000, with appropriate small arms.

A certain proportion of France's bombing planes would be renounced during this first four-year period.

During the second four-year period, provided application of international control had proved effective, destruction of all offensive weapons would be completed and probably certain defensive arms granted to Germany so as to realize approximate equality at the end of eight years.

NEW YORK CITY

Greetings

With the old year drawing to a close, we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and best wishes for the New Year to the many Monitor readers who have stopped here when in New York. Likewise, greetings and an advance assurance of satisfaction to all new guests.

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New Zealand to Halt Training of Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

PARTLY for reasons of economy and partly because the supply of teachers is far in excess of the demand, the training of state teachers in New Zealand is to be suspended.

All teachers must pass through a training college, of which there is one in each of four main centers. The Government decided some time ago to close the Dunedin and Wellington Colleges and to curtail the activities of those at Auckland and Christchurch.

It has now been decided to close these two colleges at the end of 1933, and the period during which they will remain closed appears to be indefinite. It is estimated that at the beginning of 1934 there will be a surplus of 966 teachers in the Dominion. The staffs of the closed training colleges are being utilized in the University Colleges of the Dominion.

Germany Limits College Entrants In Drastic Plan

One Woman to 10 Men Announced as Ratio for Next Year

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Because recent college graduates are having a hard time getting professional positions, the number of students admitted to German universities next year will be sharply limited, with one woman scholar for every ten men students.

A decree issued yesterday by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, will fix matriculations at 15,000, the restriction being motivated "by constantly growing difficulties graduates encounter in finding the professions overcrowded when they leave school."

"Persistent and effective measures will be taken," the order said, "to guide the surplus of would-be students into practical callings."

It pointed out that the numbers of "jobless persons with doctors' degrees" has of late grown alarmingly.

Matriculations of both sexes have doubled in recent years compared to pre-war figures; the number of women scholars alone has increased eightfold or ninefold. Last year 24,700 persons started their college work, of whom 4400, or about 17 per cent, were women.

Dr. Frick's decree maintained that this hardship was only apparent because "it is obviously far better to restrict admissions than to leave young men and women stranded later with only the slenderest chance to obtain adequate employment." It will go into effect at the beginning of the spring term.

In connection with it, a scheme Dr. Frick announced five months ago for the elimination of mediocre students from institutions of higher learning was recalled.

"Aims of the new education," he said, "are the ejection of mediocre characters from academic careers and the strengthening of the will of highly gifted students."

Another recent measure required Jewish students to obtain special permits to gain entrance to classes in German universities.

Also playing a part in the National Socialist reorganization of the educational system is the doctrine of Hedwig Foerster, head of the woman's department in the Prussian Ministry of Education that "learning is not for the German girl," and that there should be "less learning and more body building."

Herr Bernhard Rust, Prussian Commissioner for Culture and Education, announced last summer that all male university students must spend a year at compulsory labor.

Japan's Army Threatens To Rule Schools

Educationists Get Notice to Reform Whole System Immediately

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese army leaders have served notice on civilian educational authorities that the entire educational system must be drastically reformed in accordance with definitely outlined conceptions. They have made it clear that unless the reforms they ask are promptly applied, they intend to tak charge of the educational system themselves, with the support of Nationalist civilian groups.

What are the reforms which the army demands? The public utterances and writings of army leaders provide the answer to this question. Briefly, the army and its Nationalist supporters insist that the nation's entire attention should be concentrated upon expanding and consolidating the Eastern Asiatic Empire which they regard as Japan's "manifest destiny."

For more than two decades, they declare, international-minded Japanese have diverted the nation from its destined path. Often uncertain themselves what they desired, such leaders are declared to have associated themselves and their country with such international undertakings as the League of Nations to the detriment of the only program which will give Japan the position to which it is entitled: namely, an unassailably dominant control of Eastern Asia.

The expansion and consolidation of this Eastern Asiatic Empire, they declare, is probably the work of several generations. The children of Japan should therefore be trained to carry on this task, and the present educational system is not properly devised to that end.

Japan's modern educational system has always been something more than mere "schooling"; it has included a program of "Japanization" more intensive than any "Americanization" or other program of the sort which has been applied anywhere else in the world. Every tourist to Japan has been impressed by the fact that he encounters crowds of school children everywhere, visiting temples, shrines and beauty spots in all parts of the country. Led by their teachers, boys and grils trudge for miles to stand for a few moments before some shrine commemorating a national hero or a temple dedicated to some Japanese diety.

Every school child in Japan, which means almost every child, takes at least six "cultural trips" each year to national shrines and temples. They are given extraordinarily cheap rates on the Government railways and their itinerary usually is restricted to the district in which they live. The average expenditure for these trips is therefore only about 80 cents per family per year. But if any families are too poor to afford even this amount, their children are taken along at the Government's expense.

The cumulative effect of these constant visits is naturally very great. In the six years of compulsory primary school education, every child makes 36 such trips, under auspices designed to impress upon him a love of country such as few, if any, other governments, foster so carefully.

Patriotism Through Religion

The writer visited this winter the Grand Shrine of Ise, the principal Shinto shrine of Japan, where the sacred mirror, one of the three sacred treasures, is kept. To the Grand Shrine every Japanese aspires to make at least one pilgrimage during his lifetime. There was no special festival at the shrine during the writer's visit, but nevertheless he encountered a constant procession of school children. Some of them were very young and others were older, but all of them marched earnestly behind their teachers and all bowed reverently before these impressively simple shrines, in their perfect natural settings of mountains, trees and waterfalls, and made their offerings to the sun goddess, who is considered the ancestress of Japan's Imperial family.

In other countries one might expect a great amount of chattering and laughter among so many young children on such an outing, but these Japanese children had been prepared for a great occasion, and they visited the shrines in a spirit of reverence which had been inculcated by months of previous instruction. And on this same day, at lesser shrines, other groups of children were bowing in the same reverent spirit.

This effectual method of instilling patriotism, moral and religious concepts and love of country has been used for generations, but has been intensified since the expansion program was revived in 1931. The army insists that the emphasis of these trips, as of the school curriculum, must be laid in future upon those things which will develop in the children's imagination the conception of Japan as a supreme Asiatic power, and of the sacrifices which may be necessary to attain that end. They insist that all tendencies toward pacifism and "softness" must be rigorously eradicated, and the natural "fighting qualities" of the Japanese people emphasized.

Danger for Education

There has been considerable resistance to the army's proposed domination of the educational system, not because any groups object to the expansion policy, but because army leaders are not believed capable of directing a balanced educational program. Army leaders are regarded as men with "one-track minds" who want to use the educational system for a single purpose, whereas more thoughtful Japanese realize it should serve several.

The training of army officers, even as compared to that of naval officers, has been decidedly limited. Until recently they studied only the German and Russian languages in addition to their own, and one close observer remarked that most of them read only *old* German and Russian textbooks and philosophical works, which means that they were nurtured in the pre-war Prussian and Tsarist concepts. Public utterances of the higher officers today clearly reveal these influences.

Army officers seldom have left Japan except to visit the adjacent Asiatic mainland, whereas naval officers travel constantly and see much of other countries. Naval officers have studied English and French, and their reading in these languages has made their outlook different from that of army officers.

The army, however, initiated the revival of the expansion policy which has aroused so much popular enthusiasm, and the army is pressing for domestic reforms which appeal to the popular imagination. Popular support is therefore assured for the army's insistence upon educational reforms, and the educational system is already being reshaped to mold the conviction of the oncoming generation that an Eastern Asiatic Empire is Japan's "manifest destiny," the attainment of which is the primary purpose of all national effort.

New York Jobless Get $110,000,000 During 35 Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The Federal, State and New York City governments contributed a total of $110,000,000 during the 35 months period from Jan. 1, 1931, to Nov. 30, 1933, to take care of New York City's unemployed, according to a report submitted to Mayor John P. O'Brien by Mr. Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare, and made public today. A steady rise in relief expenditures, particularly noticeable in the last 10 months, is indicated by the report.

Almost half of the total for the entire period was spent for unemployment relief from April 1, 1933, to Nov. 30, 1933, the report showing that during these eight months, in the course of which part of the relief burden was borne by the Federal Relief Administration, the total came to $53,429,575.

Commissioner Taylor drew up the report in order to give a final accounting of the work of the City Emergency Work and Relief Administration, of which he was chairman, inasmuch as this responsibility has been taken over by the local Civil Works Administration whose chairman is Mr. Travis H. Whitney. The city will continue to operate the Home Relief Bureau.

A report made public by the New York state temporary emergency relief administration simultaneously with that of Commissioner Taylor reveals that in November of this year, a month before CWA jobs absorbed a large part of those subsisting on unemployment relief, local, state and federal expenditures for jobless persons in New York State during that month came to $12,084,233, this amount providing benefits for 1,533,000 persons.

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Explaining Astronomy of the Future

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. François Henroteau Outlining Plans at Harvard Observatory

Electronic Telescope to Bring Dim Stars Into Visible Detail

views never dreamed of attainment before.

"Such an instrument," says Dr. Henroteau, "is no longer a matter of conjecture, and encouraged by months of laboratory research we feel that its construction is both practical and reasonable."

"A model has been constructed for use with television, and transmitting screens have been produced capable of giving out the most minute details and giving pictures at the receiver nearly as clear as pictures on a motion picture screen.

"While this is fine enough for television, it is still too coarse for astronomical applications. Images formed at the focus of a telescope even of great length, cover small areas. But there is new hope.

"During recent experiments by an entirely new process I have succeeded in covering very thin mica plates with 25,000,000 pure adherent silver dots to the square inch as compared with 160,000, which was the best obtainable covering before. The dots are all of uniform size and uniformly spaced, finer than the grain of the finest photographic plate made at present.

"Personally I see no legitimate obstacles to unprecedented results by the use of the telescope of the future. No doubt there are many who do not agree with me in the least, but nevertheless it must be admitted that here is one of the most fascinating problems of today, and for once we have the advantage of having already accomplished successful experiments."

Dr. J. S. Plaskett and Dr. J. A. Pearce announced a new count for the number of stars in the milky way, fixing the figure at 170,000,000,000. It will be remembered that the definition of a star is "sun" so that the new count means there are 170,000,000,000 suns as hot and very much hotter than our own and as widely separated between each other as the earth is from its nearest neighboring sun. "It may be a small world in which we live," say the astronomers, "but the size of the cosmos is beyond comprehension."

Many American chemical industries of the present day had their beginnings among the American Indians which inhabited the western world before 1492, according to Dr. C. A. Browne, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture. He told members of the association that evidence gathered from a variety of sources proves the Indians were working at dyes, pigments, pottery, starch, sugar, salt, metals and other products of the chemist's art long before Columbus discovered America.

Dr. Richard M. Sutton of Haverford College illustrated what happens inside an atom when it is bombarded with high speed electrical particles. Though physicists have never yet seen the interior of an atom or the process of disintegration except indirectly, Dr. Sutton built a working model of it in which he uses steel balls representing atomic bullets rolling down a tube and striking other balls representing particles inside the atom.

The era of conflict between religion and natural science is declared to be definitely at an end, according to Dr. William M. Davis, who gave the second Hector Malben lecture before the association last night. Dr. Davis is professor-emeritus of geology at Harvard University. His subject was "The Faith of Reverent Science."

"Science has freed Christianity from myth and miracle, and has made a greater and greater number of intelligent people into believers of religion. A gradual improvement of human nature may be expected when coöperation between religion and natural science is a fact, when the participating theologians shall be scientifically trained, and when participating natural scientists shall have their greatest interest in human problems, coupled with vigor in the work of human betterment."

Only One Enlisted Medal-of-Honor Man Is Left in U. S. Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—There is just one enlisted man—Master Sergeant Lloyd M. Seibert—on the active rolls of the United States Army who holds the highest decoration bestowed by the American Government — the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A few days ago there were two, but Master Sergeant Louis Clinton Mosher has since retired. A hearty handclasp from Maj.-Gen. Malin Craig, commander of the Ninth Corps Area, and Sergeant Mosher walked out of the Presidio of San Francisco and 32 years of army life.

And as he went, old-timers of the army of the West recalled his connections with some of the most colorful events of military history in this part of the world.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was bestowed because of an exploit in action, when Sergeant Mosher rescued a wounded man under the fire of Moro guns during the last insurrection in the Philippines in 1913.

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Modern British Domesday Book Suggests Listing U. S. Acreage

Geographers at Evanston, Ill., Hear of Practical Use of William the Conqueror's Ancient Idea With Coöperation of School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 29—An idea borrowed from William the Conqueror and now being carried out with the aid of 250,000 English school children is laying foundations for an up-to-date land utilization program in Great Britain. This new development in national planning was reported to the Association of American Geographers here yesterday by Dr. L. Dudley Stamp of London, director of the survey.

The modern version of the historic "Domesday Book" is a detailed inventory of every acre of land in England and Scotland to show whether it is being used for crops, orchards, gardens, forest, grazing, golf courses or for building sites, Dr. Stamp explained. After 22,000 six-inch maps, each describing a section of land, are completed and published, England will know just what every bit of its surface is now used for and can lay plans for its future use more intelligently.

A similar survey would prove valuable in the United States, where withdrawal of millions of acres of farm land from agricultural use is now being much discussed, the British geographer thinks.

It was to spread the survey idea that Dr. Stamp was invited to this country by the Rockefeller Foundation.

One of the striking things about the British survey, its director showed in describing it, is that although it is already three-quarters of the way to completion, it has had no Government subsidy and virtually no other financial aid. "A labor of love," it is called by Dr. Stamp, who has found time in spite of his duties as a professor of economic geography in the London School of Economics to carry on the enterprise. He says it has been made possible by the assistance of 22,000 adult volunteers, many of them teachers and college people, and of some 250,000 school children.

In long-time results the survey is expected to be particularly useful. Regional planners may see at a glance how best to plan for recreational areas without displacing farmers from arable lands, since the colors of the map show instantly which lands are productive and which are poor. In England, Dr. Stamp explained, the problem now is to use the farm land more intensively and produce larger crops, but the United States, which has the opposite problem of overproduction, could use maps of this kind just as effectively to determine what lands should be withdrawn from agricultural use.

Building Program Urged in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An appeal is soon to be made to the city by representatives of architects, building contractors and construction workers to start a program of house-building, said Mr. James Simpson, a controller, in a recent address here. The city will be asked to build houses by the hundreds, financing the project under an amendment to the Municipal Act secured in 1914.

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Investors Syndicate was founded in 1894. Since the beginning it has maintained a perfect record for prompt payment of every obligation. Even during the last four years—these depression years—it has paid *twenty-five million dollars* in cash to its Certificate holders.

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High Labor Cost Chief Indictment Of NRA in Survey

New England Council Tells Industry's Position in 15 Conclusions

Slight gains in wages, employment and in the shortening of work hours were characterized as the most positive effects of the NRA on New England industries so far, in anything but an enthusiastic report issued by the New England Council today.

The report, which summarized in 15 conclusions, a survey initiated by the council and conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board, traced NRA's career from June 14, 1933, to Oct. 14, 1933, as seen through the eyes of 350 New England manufacturers.

Faint praise was heaped on NIRA. The most severe indictment was that labor costs had skyrocketed.

"The consensus is that increased labor costs have increased sales prices, diminished production and increased inventories," according to the report.

Natural disgruntlement of industrial leaders who have witnessed their labor costs increase was discernible in the survey. This could not conceal, however, the fact that many of the social ends of the program had been attained, ends which a survey approached from a different angle might have contemplated with far more enthusiasm.

Among other conclusions in the report were:

1. Hours of work—"much reduced."
2. Number of employed—"increased considerably."
3. Average weekly earnings—"advanced slightly."
4. Wage rate—"increased considerably."
5. "The cost of materials advanced."
6. "Increasing costs made sales and production difficult."
7. Inventories increased.
8. Collective bargaining—"increased considerably."
9. Credit to customers made more difficult.
10. Many small manufacturers will probably "go to the wall, probably through absorption in larger concerns."
11. Majority opinion found to be that NRA had helped as emergency measure, but insufficient experience obtained to estimate its value in perpetuity.

On the negative side probably the most significant fact is that production has sunk from 93.9 per cent of normal, where it raised itself in August, to around 70 per cent at present.

On the positive side, perhaps the best result is the rise in employment, which in Massachusetts has moved up from 53.9 last March to 76.5 in October, and reëmployment is generally conceded to be the primary objective of the NRA.

Boston Art Notes

Prints

In a visit to the Print Department of The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, one may gain knowledge of the entire history of the print. There is a varied assortment of pictures, from engravings and woodcuts by Old Masters to the lithographs of today.

It is interesting to discover that the print, a development of the Renaissance, reached its height within a century of the time it was first made. It grew simultaneously with painting and a number of the painted masterpieces were subsequently rendered on the plate. To the engraving the craftsman brought the same curiosity about contriving space and form in the picture, of portraying people in a flexible natural way. At the museum we see the beautifully modulated drawings on the plate of Marcantoni Raimondi, the sturdy depictions of Pollaiuolo, who brought mathematical learning to bear in figure drawing, the monumental compositions of Mantegna.

Looking at the woodcuts by Dürer we conclude that little has been added to the complex craft of that German; no artist has ever pulled a more luminous impression from the block. Other works look pallid in comparison.

Approaching our own time we observe the ramifications. The print encompasses a larger field, the craftsman specializes. There are portraits and landscapes, satires, illustrations. In one room we see a collection of engravings which illustrate French ornament of the time of the three Louises. Flower ornament, heraldy, designs for jewels have been drawn with microscopic attention to detail. Such workmanship is unknown in our time. Most impressive to us is the fact that the metallic medium influences the design, giving it a polished, malleable character.

A contrast this latter is with the lithographs of our own time, made in free, impressionistic, veiled manner. D. A.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Dec. 31

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W8XAA, 43.3m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1360kc-240m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

All Ready for Boston Poultry Show

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brahmas Big and Little

The Large and the Small of the Brahmas at the Boston Poultry Show, Which Opens on Sunday, Dec. 31. Richard Knight Harwood and His Sister, Nancy, Children of Mr. Richard G. Harwood, Southboro, President of the Boston Poultry Show, Inc., Are Shown Holding Their Own Entries—a Light Brahma Bantam and a Light Brahma Full-Sized Fowl.

How to Make Money In Poultry Business Told at Boston Show

"What are my chances in raising poultry?" is the repeated question as the opening of the annual Boston Poultry Show on Sunday draws near. The State Department of Agriculture gets such inquiries every year. Some of them practical, some pathetic, all ask whether it is possible for a person with no special knowledge or equipment to succeed in the poultry business.

To all these inquiries the department experts answer, "Yes, if the beginner is naturally qualified, has infinite patience and a willingness to put in long hours. Add to that a certain handiness with tools and it is possible to make a go of it."

Even with the handicap of rising feed prices and lower receipts for eggs and dressed fowl the Massachusetts poultryman has one great advantage. He has at his door a market that consumes about 76,000,000 dozen eggs a year, while only about 18,000,000 dozen are produced in the State. And local eggs always bring a premium over imported eggs.

Another development in the poultry business that has produced great benefits to the Massachusetts poultryman is the development of the public egg auction.

The first of these movements was started over a year ago by the Brockton Coöperative Egg Auction Association. The Brockton Association now has between 500 and 600 members. Every Monday and Thursday the eggs sent in are auctioned off to retailers. One thousand cases of eggs a week are handled.

The advantages of egg auctions are apparent. Buyers are assured of a steady supply of graded eggs. The farmer is relieved of the trouble of marketing. He simply delivers his eggs to the auction, and devotes all his time and thought to the business of production. For this service he pays 50 cents a case.

Education Too Easy, Banqueters Are Told

The youth of today little realizes the value of an education because it is handed to him on a silver platter, said Dr. John S. Lowe, pastor of the Church of the Redemption, at the annual banquet of the Huntington Alumni Association in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston last night.

"'If schooling were now acquired, Dr. Lowe declared, through such efforts as those expended by some of our earlier American luminaries, whose only materials were a Bible for an English teacher, a charred stick for a pencil and birch bark for paper, education would have a broader significance."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Saturday cloudy and threatening; slowly moderating temperature; lowest readings will be 4 to 8 degrees below zero tonight, and rising above zero during Saturday; fresh northwest to northeast winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, not quite so cold tonight; Saturday light snow and not so cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, not so cold, followed by light snow late tonight or Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds over south portion and moderate northwest winds shifting to west over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:54 p. m., Saturday 10 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

Obregon Monument Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Central Department of the Federal District has called sculptors to submit before Feb. 7 models for a monument in honor of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, former President of Mexico, to be erected in Villa Obregon, a Mexico City suburb.

Coat and Suit Trade Look 'In the Mouth' Of Blue Eagle 'Gift'

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—The first suit against the code authorities of the NRA in the East and possibly in the nation to prevent enforcement of a code, was filed with the clerk of the United States District Court here yesterday.

The plaintiffs are five manufacturers of coats and suits, three with places of business in New Britain and two in Bridgeport.

Soon after the suit had been filed, Judge Edwin S. Thomas signed an order citing the defendants—federal authorities in this State and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and other NRA officials—to appear before him on Jan. 15, to show cause why an injunction should not be granted.

The plaintiffs claim that the rules, regulations and orders of the NRA coat and suit authority and its methods in establishing minimum wage scales are discriminatory and in violation of their constitutional rights. The coat and suit manufacturers are all so-called "contract shops" which make coats and suits for New York City concerns.

Motion Pictures

All-Laughing Program

We shall tread very carefully over the new James Cagney film, "Lady Killer," now at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, lest the Big Bad Jimmie appear to us in a nightmare cramming our own review down our throat and making us literally eat our own words, as he does in the filmic fiction to a Los Angeles movie critic, in one of the most hilarious incidents in an impossible but hilariously funny comedy.

We find it really enjoyable to watch the deft and unerringly successful punches of Mr. Cagney's left (or is it right?) and to listen to his "dese, dat and dose." Miss Mae Clarke is one of the punchees. But Miss Margaret Lindsay, being a movie star in the story, is too "illigunt" to suffer such an indignity.

Mr. Cagney's rise from movie usherdom to movie stardom, building his career by writing his own fan mail, after dabbling comparatively honestly in crime, his odd appearance in various costumes as an extra, and Hollywood's gentle spoofing of itself and its climate—all make for a highly amusing picture.

"Girl Without a Room," the companion feature, is funny too, in a feebler way, with more gentle spoofing, this time of the arty people, the Russian refugees, and other queer folk of the Latin Quarter, Paree. It is set to spasmodic rhyming and tuneful moments that do not pall, but borrow, like the settings, the pacing and the character drawing (or is it merely the pseudo-French atmosphere?) from the ace musico-cinema director, René Clair.

Mr. Charlie Ruggles ably assists Mr. Charlie Farrell, and the singing Mr. Walter Woolf makes a promising screen début. Miss Marguerite Churchill is an interesting ingénue. Mr. Gregory Ratoff, as always, makes his presence entertainingly felt.

Altogether, a diverting program. M. L.

Real Winter Sports Sure Over Week-End

Ideal winter sports conditions, described as "exceptional," "the best in recent years," "perfect," and "never better," will prevail in New England, especially the northern New England states, over the New Year week-end holiday, according to reports received here today by the New England Council.

With the season's first "snow trains" scheduled to run out of Boston to New Hampshire winter sports points, with special New Year homecoming celebrations in several communities, and with a recent, heavy fall of powder-like snow accompanied by temperatures cold enough to keep the snow in good condition, the coming week-end should be memorable for winter sports enjoyment in New England.

Nations Pledged To Liberalism At Montevideo

Pan-American Conference Backs Lower Tariffs and Peace Moves

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Delegates to the seventh Pan-American Conference, which set a record for brevity and frankness, left for home yesterday with their governments committed to make peace treaties effective, to strive to lower trade barriers, and to abstain from interventions."

They carried a United States promise of coöperation in a new era of "enlightened liberalism" with the full moral force of the Continent applied to halt Bolivian and Paraguayan hostilities in the Gran Chaco, whose final outcome was left in the hands of the League of Nations.

An inter-American note was sounded during debate on a non-intervention resolution when the Mexican Foreign Minister, Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Casaurane, challenged the United States to meet "the opportunity of a century" for a new Pan-American relationship and Secretary of State Cordell Hull added a pledge of nonintervention to earlier assurances that the United States Administration desires to extend a new deal to neighbors to the South.

The representatives of Mexico attacked one of the most difficult economic problems with a carefully worked out project for a moratorium on Latin-American debts to the United States bondholders, coupled with a suggestion for bimetallism and monetary reforms.

The Mexicans, however, consented to a proposal that the project be treated in a separate conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1934, which was also instructed, in a resolution sponsored by Cuba, Peru, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay, to establish an inter-American economic institute and bank.

The Inter-American Women's Commission obtained the unanimous approval of the convention for a proposal to equalize the nationality rights of women. This will be effective as soon as countries incorporate such equalities in their own laws.

An Argentine resolution to stimulate adherence to five existing anti-war treaties immediately prompted 16 new signatures and increased the number of adherents from 70 per cent to 85 per cent.

An expression favoring lower tariffs, advanced by Mr. Hull, was described as an effective tool in the hands of the United States for obtaining world-wide action on tariffs. The resolution was designed as a matter of post-depression policy to be inaugurated as soon as normal conditions end the necessity for emergency programs.

Chelsea Election Case to Continue Into Next Week

That the recent Chelsea mayoralty election was quiet and orderly and that it was one of the most efficiently run elections in years was the belief of some 25 witnesses who testified in behalf of Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley today in Suffolk Superior Court.

Three judges are hearing the petion of Representative William H. Melley, unsuccessful candidate, and nine other Chelsea voters to have Mayor Quigley's reëlection voided because of alleged corrupt practices.

Former Assistant District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell completed his cross-examination of Mayor Quigley within half an hour after court opened this morning. The Mayor denied that he had anything to do with stuffing a ballot box and contradicted contentions by Melley witnesses that the police force was entirely under his control and was virtually corrupt.

To a question by Mr. Bushnell whether or not Mayor Quigley had more than 200 gangsters in the city on election day to insure his victory, the Mayor replied emphatically that he did not know any gangsters.

A police officer testified that the lights of the polling place where he was warden went out only once, while the counting of the ballots was going on. A brother officer testified yesterday that the lights went out three times.

Deserving Horses Given Belated Christmas Feast

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—It's Christmas today for the horses of Hartford.

The Menu for their belated holiday dinner calls for four quarts of oats for each horse, a dash of corn flavored with a half pound of brown sugar and two desserts—quartered apples and sliced carrots.

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, an ardent horse-lover, made the banquet possible and enlisted the aid of the Connecticut Humane Society in seeing that no deserving horse is overlooked.

Boston Police Awarded Custody of Slot Machines

One hundred and thirty-six slot machines and a large number of boxes of mints were ordered confiscated to the Boston police department today in a decision handed down by Judge Abraham Cohan of the Municipal Court, where the case against the Owl Mint Machine Company was tried last September following the raid of the mint company's offices.

Counsel for the company had alleged that the complaint did not follow the statute concerning lotteries. It was stated that the complaint read "promoting a lottery for merchandise, to wit, candy mints," and it was contended that it should have read "for merchandise of value."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). P. G. Wodehouse adapted this Molnar comedy in which Guy Bates Post is appearing now. 8:30.

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Noel Coward in a romantic mood—reflected in tuneful music and a delicate story of love and tragedy in old Vienna. 8:30.

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents this fourth play in the American Theater Society's season, a "modern miracle play" by Eugene O'Neill. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"By Candlelight," with Elissa Landi and Paul Lukas. On the stage, condensed version of "Artists and Models" revue. 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:13, 10:46.

KEITH'S—"Counsellor-at-Law," with John Barrymore. Also Bert Lahr in "Nixsonor." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Noel Coward's "Design for Living," with Fredric March, Gary Cooper, Miriam Hopkins and Edward Everett Horton. 11 a. m., 1:57, 4:43, 7:30, 10:27.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lady Killer," with James Cagney and Mae Clarke. Also Charles Farrell in comedy, "Girl Without a Room." Charlie Ruggles contributes to this one, too. Paramount at 10:36 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:25, 9:45. Fenway at 2:13, 4:53, 7:33, 10:13.

STATE—"Dinner at Eight," shown for first time in Boston in "continuous performance." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

ORPHEUM—"Advice to Lovelorn," with Lee Tracy and Sally Blane. "Our Gang" comedy. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Sea Spiders"; Lanny Ross and Don Voorhees in musical short; Laurel and Hardy comedy; cartoon, travelogue, etc. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN—George Bancroft in "Blood Money," and Ruth Chatterton in "Female." 2:29, 4:58, 7:29, 9:58.

Other Events

TREMONT TEMPLE—"S. O. S. Iceberg," film drama taken in Greenland. 1:30, 7.

TOMORROW

Other Events

SNOW TRAIN—Leaves North Station on Boston & Maine to Littleton, N. H., at 1:55. Another train to Intervale, N. H., at 2:05. Both returning Monday.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station for Wellesley at 1:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at North Station at 1:41 train to Waltham Highlands. Prospect Hill hike through woods around Bear Hill, Foote's Cider Mill, Hastings Station. Due back in Boston by bus at about 5:30.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Walk from Arnold Arboretum to Leverett's Pond and the Riverway. Meet at Forest Hills elevated station, lower level, at 2. Take food for birds and ducks.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Japanese Prints," by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m., and "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Sayward, at 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Lecture by Emil Ahlborn on "What I Saw and Heard in Germany." Mr. Ahlborn has just returned from seven months in Europe, during which time he talked with the former Kaiser, Admiral von Tirpitz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and many other notable and influential men. 1.

Nantucket Rate Plea Called Challenge To State Utility Group

The necessity of defining whether the interests of the public or those of the investors shall prevail has been foisted on the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

This issue which will once again focus the eyes of the utility world on Massachusetts, has been raised in the Nantucket rate case, initiated in a petition of the selectmen of the Island of Nantucket for a reduction of the rates of the Nantucket Gas and Electric Compony.

Mr. Wallace H. Walker, special counsel for the town, took the stand that the public—by far outnumbering the investor—should be given first consideration by the commission. Consideration of the public through rate reduction should be extended by the commission regardless of whether it means the company operates at a loss or not, according to Mr. Walker. Thus the commission is challenged directly to decide whether the investor should be given more consideration than the public.

The Massachusetts laws on public utility regulation provide that the investor shall be entitled to a fair return, based on money honestly and prudently invested. On the other hand, the Massachusetts statutes provide that utility rates shall not be excessive, unreasonable nor discriminatory. The commission is now asked to determine which one of these protective regulatory codes shall prevail.

Texas Gains a Port By Federal Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — Approval by the Federal Public Works Administration of a loan and grant of $2,472,000 to the Brownsville Navigation District has made possible the construction of a deep-water port here, the twelfth on the coast of Texas and the most southern on the mainland of the United States. The grant amounts to 30 per cent of the total, while the remainder is a loan, secured by self-liquidating twenty-year bonds.

It is planned to build a ship channel, 15 miles long, running from the Gulf of Mexico to within three miles of Brownsville. A turning basin will be dredged, docks erected and modern loading and unloading facilities installed at the inland end of this channel. It will be 100 feet wide and 25 feet deep at presnt.

The new port will serve not only the Rio Grande Valley but a large area of south Texas and northeast Mexico. Prior to the coming of the railroads, there was considerable ocean traffic through the old port of Point Isabel, now Port Isabel, and about the same time ocean ships of shallow draft crossed the bar of the Rio Grande and plied up that river as far as Roma, 125 miles, touching at Brownsville and other towns.

Jobs for 1000 in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29 — One thousand stone masons, iron workers, plumbers, bricklayers, and laborers will be put to work this week to complete the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning under a Civil Works Administration appropriation of $300,000. More than 150 jobless men began preliminary work on the building yesterday.

Loans to Brokers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City member banks amounted to $801,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 27, the Federal Reserve Board reports, representing an increase of $48,000,000 for the week.

Albany's 'Inquiry' Quickly Finished Without Decision

Old Guard in Assembly Expected to Block Macy's Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29 — The charge of Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy that the power interests of the State operate in the Assembly through the clerk, Mr. Fred W. Hammond, to influence legislation favorable to them, is as much to the fore as when Mr. Macy made it before the Republican county chairman at Utica on Dec. 8.

Nor is the issue then raised by Mr. Macy—that the Assembly either reëlect Mr. Hammond and thereby indorse the system Mr. Macy declares the Assembly clerk stands for, or reject him and thereby "notify the people of the State that the Republican Party has taken a new lease of life, and is free from sordid and objectionable influences"—any the more settled.

Indeed, although the committee named by the Republican Assembly caucus to investigate the Macy charge has closed its swift inquiry, the refusal of the state chairman to appear before what he characterized as a "whitewash" body of necessity made it an ex-parte proceeding. It will not, therefore, attempt a final verdict, but leave this to the main Assembly body, merely handing over a transcript of the testimony in which the persons figuring in the alleged legislative "power ring" gave themselves complete exoneration.

Friends of Mr. Macy declared today that the inquiry hearing lost sight of the main purpose of the Utica meeting in a palpable attempt to gloss over Republican utility affiliations, and, with no one at hand to cross-question the witnesses, heard only what it wanted to hear.

The consensus here is that much depends on what the Republican caucus will do when it meets Tuesday night to organize for the 1934 session, which begins on Jan. 3.

Should Mr. Hammond be reëlected there is apprehension among Republicans that Mr. Macy—who has an indomitable fighting record—would break even further with the Old Guard and organize a statewide Fusion party modeled somewhat after that of the city Fusion-Republican merger that operated so successfully in the New York City mayoral election on Nov. 7.

Meanwhile it is clear to everyone here today that the Old Guard in the Assembly will do everything possible to block a legislative investigation into the "power ring" charges and that they would rather risk defeat next year than face the possibility of an inquiry by Mr. Macy's progressive wing fortified by the Democrats.

Brookline Placed In the Wet Column After 49 Dry Years

After 49 legally dry years Brookline, in a special liquor license election, yesterday voted wet by a majority of 200. It was a minority of registered voters who visited the polls and left the town, what they called, "victoriously wet!" Yesterday's total vote of 3251 out of a registered 20,804, was the smallest on an important question in many years, officials stated.

A change from a conservative to a so-called more liberal minded population in the last 10 years, residents of Brookline say, is the cause for the dry downfall. As in other of Boston's environs and elsewhere in the United States, town politicians admit that it is inevitably an energetic majority of a small minority that enables not only liquor legislation but much other legislation to be passed. This is evident in Brookline's vote first, as only 15.6 per cent of the registered voters turned out to the polls and second, as more men voted (1892) than women (1269), yet almost 2000 more women than men were qualified voters.

The Board of Selectmen are meeting today to consider application for licenses. The question of taverns was not voted upon.

Mrs. Clarke Elected To Succeed Husband

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29—Complete returns today show the election of Mrs. Marian W. Clarke (R.) of Fraser as representative from the Thirty-fourth Congressional District to succeed her husband, the late Representative John D. Clarke, over John J. Burns (D.) of Binghamton, yesterday.

Simultaneously Gov. Herbert H Lehman called for a special election in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, where there is a vacancy because of the passing on of Representative James S. Parker, on Jan. 30.

The district which is strongly Republican includes Washington, Warren and Saratoga Counties and a part of Rensselaer.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
6:15	Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	popular	Dell Campo, tenor.
6:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch.	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
6:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Os	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom"
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Kaltenborn news.
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Black and Blue	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	Orchestra; soloist.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Vocal program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch.	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Circus sketch	'Music on the Air'	Organ recital
7:45	Morton Bowe; orch.	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	"Music Room"
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra.	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Violin recital
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Hughie Connor &
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	his orchestra
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	The Town Crier.	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick,	Melodic Strings,	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	from Canada	Reports; news
10:00	"Ironmaster"; concert	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Sam Bittell and
10:15	band with narrator.	dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Lum and Abner's	Street of Dreams.	News Service
10:45	News Flashes	Friday Sociable.	Reports; news	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Charles Hector &	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music.	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WNAC, "Little Journeys in Music," with Charles Dennee.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WAAB, "The Student's Place in the NRA," Speaker Henry T. Rainey.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Thomas's "Mignon," with Lucrezia Bori, Lily Pons, Gladys Swarthout; Tito Schipa, Angelo Bada, Leon Rothier.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Robin Hood"; sketch; male quartet; string ensemble.
7:45 WEEI, Emergency Campaign: Unemployed Musicians' Band.
8:00 WBZ, "Economics in the New Deal—The New Deal and Labor," talks.
8:30 WAAB, Dr. Harlow Shapley, speaking from convention of American Association for the Advancement of Science, Hotel Statler.
8:30 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Der Venusberg, Act I, Tannhäuser (Wagner); Act I, Die Walküre (Wagner), with Paul Althouse, tenor; Elsa Alsen, soprano; Fred Patten, bass.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Oley Speaks and Gene Buck interview; musical program.
9:15 WNAC, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Vera Van; Renard Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Program to and from the S. S. Jacob Ruppert, Byrd expedition ship.
10:45 WAAB, "Leaders in Action," H. V. Kaltenborn.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:30 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: guest soloists; orchestra.
12:00 WEEI, Dedicatory program of Station WANE, Louisville, Ky.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor. Margaret Olsen, soprano; Poldi Mildner, pianist.
6:00 WBZ, José Iturbi, Spanish pianist; orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
6:45 WAAB, Striking of midnight chimes on "Big Ben" in London.
8:30 WNAC, "Kaleidoscope of 1933": popular soloists; sketch; orchestras.
10:30 WAAB, Musical New Year's Greeting from Buenos Aires, Argentina.
11:00 WEEI, South Pole Expedition radiocast.

Boston Snapshots

Appreciation—He was a most distinguished-looking old gentleman—a sweep of white hair, a high collar and all the air of a retired Shakespearean actor. Shortly after the curtain had risen on "Bitter-Sweet" he took his seat in a box close above us. The orchestra broke into one of the dreamy melodies of the piece. Immediately alert, he beat time in the air in a most accomplished fashion. The tune changed to "I'll See You Again." He swayed from the waist up, in time with it. Finally he clapped gently to himself—then, his feelings growing too much for him, he burst into loud applause some measures before the end of the number. The audience, as one man, turned in startled surprise. But he was undaunted.

His response to each number was equally interesting and enthusiastic. Finally at the end of the first act, he evidently concluded the performance was finished and gathering up coat and hat stepped slowly, but erect, from the theater.

Judicious inquiries elicited the information that he was an old friend of members of the company and a great lover of the stage and music in his youth.

Battering Ram—Bearing a heavy beam upon his shoulder, a Boston Elevated man strode down Massachusetts Avenue beside us this morning. A baleful gleam flashed from his eye as he contemplated seven street cars lined up behind a stalled milk truck.

We felt a strong desire to see just what method of attack he would employ against the truck—whether the battering ram would be swung upon it or used as a lever to pry along its wheels. We were doomed to disappointment, though. "You can't blame them for getting stalled on our tracks," he said. "The snow hasn't been cleared off the side of the road yet for them to drive in the proper place. . . . It's just one of those things. . . . Nothing I can do about it, though . . . that truck must have several tons of milk on board."

A gust of wind decided us not to wait for developments—but 10 minutes later we saw the street was clear. Perhaps the battering ram had served its purpose.

Toasted Doughnuts—The warmest spot at the lunch counter seemed to be just behind the steaming urns. We made a bee-line for it and established ourselves with a morning paper spread out before us and a pair of doughnuts placed invitingly beside it. We had just reached a headline, "Fourteen Driven Into Zero Weather by Fire," when we noticed an odor of smoke. We proceeded with the story. Suddenly a neighbor struck the paper out of our hands. It was burning briskly after too close contact with the urn.

Manager or Magician—An elderly lady trailing an infant by the hand, reached the exit doors of a picture theater. She felt for her gloves. Where were they? She tried different pockets—different compartments in a capacious handbag—the child assisted.

Nonchalantly the manager strolled up. Reaching in his pocket he drew out a pair of gloves. "Do you happen to be looking for these?" he asked with a professional bow. "Yes indeed! How kind of you to find them," smiled the lady with the air of one who has just received back a watch which has been subjected to distressing adventures in a silk hat.

Slavic Tastes—When Guy Bates Post is appearing in a play he does his best to get the author's viewpoint. "The Play's The Thing," in which he is playing now, is a Molnar revival. So Mr. Post is seeking Slavic atmosphere—and Slavic dishes. At least, that may be one reason he sought out a Russian restaurant on Fairfield Street for a dinner party. Another good reason may be that the zero weather reminded him of travels in Eastern Europe—and of one of his favorite dishes, Russian Borsht, which he ordered for the dinner.

Effort to Scale Wall At Norfolk Declared Not a 'Prison Break'

Norfolk Prison Colony again was called upon yesterday to defend its attitude of tolerance toward prisoners within its walls which the Department of Correction claims has been misrepresented by the press and by politicians as inadequate precautions against escape.

Details of an unsuccessful attempt by four convicts to scale the walls last Sunday night were reported by a federal investigator and immediately explained by Mr. Howard B. Gill, Commissioner of Correction, as merely an impulsive act and not a genuine prison break as implied.

Mr. Gill emphasized his statement of a few days ago that minor occurrences at Norfolk such as happen frequently in all institutions of correction are being falsely represented as major breaks. Actually, he said, all these situations have been handled adequately within the colony.

The four prisoners said to have sought the light of freedom without success are long-term men, one of them serving a 40-year sentence for armed robbery. They are now confined in disciplinary quarters and having had their opportunity may be returned to Charlestown prison where the more hardened type of criminal is quartered.

Texas College Building Aided by Federal Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Following a two-year building period during which its campus was a busy construction center, the University of Texas is now assured of another building project. This one is to be financed by the Federal Public Works Administration. A loan and grant totaling $1,630,000 has just been allotted to the school for the construction of the final unit of the new administration-library building.

Construction is to be started within six months and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy within an additional 17 months. The structure, which will replace the revered but antiquated main building, will house 31 levels of book stacks, additional library reading rooms, and executive and administrative offices. The tower, or campanile, will be 286 feet high, while the main structure will be four stories.

U. S. Trust Company of Boston

The United States Trust Company, Boston, has made its first payment of 1931 to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cover insurable deposits represented by 15,970 accounts.

Relief Slips Planned as New 'Hand-Out' For 'Brother, Can't You Spare a Dime'

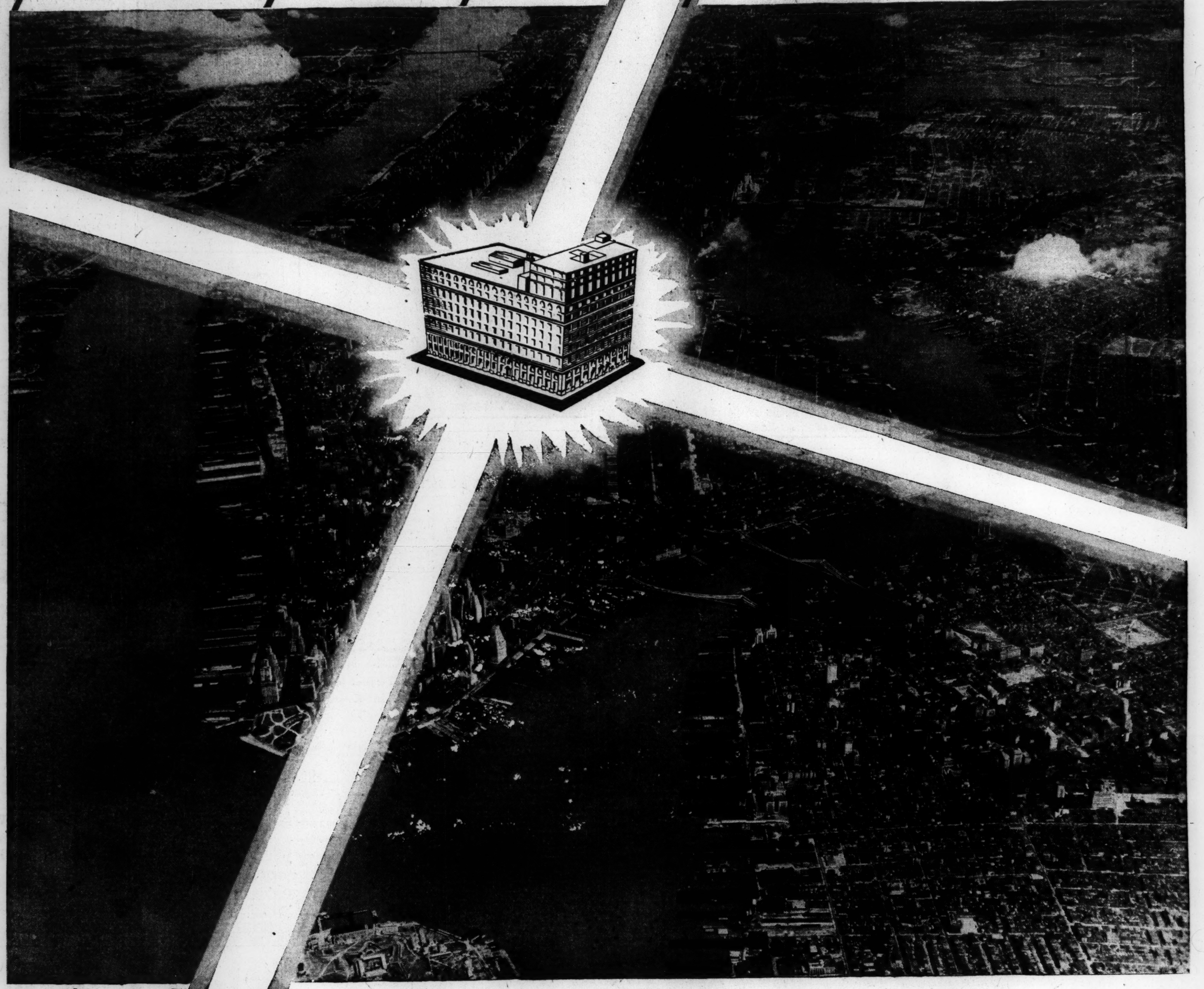
The social reforms of the New Deal are now beginning to reach the panhandler. The fellow whose elbow is jostled by the professional beggar with his plea for a dime, while he is not advised to hand out stones in answer to requests for bread, at least is told that he may be able to hand out a bit of paper in response to pleas for dimes.

According to plans made by the transient activities branch of the Federal Relief Administration slips will soon be made available to the public so that cases that come within the circle of the individual's experience may be given the address of the registration bureau to which they may apply for aid.

It is pointed out that printed slips, however helpfully handed out, do not remove all responsibility from the individual, especially in the face of the severe winter weather. The individual responsibility to give the cup of cold water—or in this case perhaps the cup of hot coffee—still remains. The federal transient activities is but part of the relief movement which should be shared by every individual.

It is pointed out also by Miss Marjorie C. Warren, director of federal transient activities in Massachusetts that many of the beggars seen on the streets cannot be helped by her office because they are not residents. Any man who comes to a registration bureau, however, and is a resident of the State, will be sent to the proper state or city relief authorities.

From all parts of Metropolitan New York



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From all parts of metropolitan New York Altman's draws customers through the advertising columns of The Sun. And because The Sun has proved most profitable, Altman places more advertising in this newspaper than in any other newspaper in New York.

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Nonia of the Outposts

When Rough Weather Isolates Newfoundland Coves

By MAY WHITING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYWHERE the horizon is widening, and women are perceiving more and more clearly that they are one family whose members do not forget their sisters who chance to live in a lonely corner of the world.

To many of us, Newfoundland means a sort of quarter way station across the Atlantic, a place from whence a Lindbergh might hop or a Marconi receive his first wireless, but we know little of those who dwell year in, year out, in the fishing villages scattered along the coast, a tiny fringe of humanity between the inhospitable rocks and the wilderness in back, and the sea before.

In such an environment there is not much variety in the occupations by which a woman may busy herself There are the duties of the house, and she may aid in caring for the patch of turnips and potatoes, or bait the trawls, long lines coiled in barrels with hooks set every 10 or 12 inches, or tend the fish which are forever drying on the "flakes," or racks built up along the shore. In midsummer she may help the children harvest the bunchberries that grow in crimson splashes from the shallow soil of the ledges.

But there are many days of enforced idleness, of fog, of rough weather, of "the glitter," of ice storms which sweep across the island, driving wild life before it, as it coats moss and twig with brittle armor. Even at best life is lonely enough when the men are off fishing for cod for the far-away markets of Brazil, Spain, Italy, and Greece.

In February the trek begins. On snowshoes or by dog team the men start for St. John's, where the fleet makes ready. Northward they sail until they reach the ice pack where the "hoods" and the "harps," the two species which are the pin seal of commerce, are met for the whelping. It is May before the hunters are back, and their homecoming is celebrated by a "fibber supper," a dish made from the excellent flesh from the forepaw of the seal.

Improving Conditions

About a dozen years ago Lady Harris, wife of the Governor, perceiving the drear monotony of outpost lives, made an effort to have the Government improve conditions. In fact, something was done in the way of establishing nurses and teachers, but the fishing industry was poor, and the outpost people were not able to meet the obligations which the Government expected in return, so nothing permanent was accomplished. In 1922 Lady Elsie Allardyce took up the work with a courage and an inspiration which have wrought wonders, bringing joy and comfort to dull, drab households.

She saw that the old and beautiful crafts which machines have never quite displaced might well thrive in fishermen's cottages. Models were brought from that classic land of knitters, the Shetland Islands, a small stock of wool and needles was purchased in England, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell sent down a teacher from Labrador, and, with such equipment, plus a barrel of whole-wheat flour, the first workers started by open boat for the outposts. Grateful hearts welcomed their coming, other volunteers joined them, and by their efforts N-O-N-I-A (Newfoundland Outpost Nursing and Industrial Association) came into being.

Learning to Knit and Weave

The people of Newfoundland are mostly of British descent with a few French villages on the west coast. The women are hard working and intelligent, and only occasionally did the organizers find them held down by the apathy which isolation so often breeds. When the looms were set up, men as well as women were eager to learn, and, by the second winter, several families went proudly clad in their own homespun. At Pool's Cove a dormitory was built for the use of those who came from other coves for lessons.

There have been many stumbling-blocks in the path of Nonia, and Lady Allardyce, as well as those who followed her, have needed all their faith and courage. There is always the difficulty of communication. Roads are few, and many of the outposts are accessible in winter only by dog team. Standards have to be kept high for the work to be successful, and hearts must have ached when garments were returned, unaccepted. But perseverance wins, and today Nonia may compare her products with any the world over. The scope of the work has widened until it includes bridge sets, napkins, table runners, besides woolen suitings, vislaine, and all kinds of knitted garments. Hooked rugs are beautifully done, and the men make chairs and stools with seats of plaited sea grass, similar to the Orkney chair.

Success in Handicraft

The very success of the work makes a wide outlet necessary, and two years ago Nonia hired on Water Street, in the center of the commercial district of Saint John's, a store which serves as a salesroom and a meeting place for those interested. The Tavern at Glynmill, a favorite resort of sportsmen, displays the products. Berumda offers a small market, and friends across the sea have organized a London committee.

Nonia has been very generous with her giving. Into almost 50 villages and hamlets, some numbering scarcely a dozen houses, her servants go, bringing a sense of unity and friendship, new ideals of comfort and beauty for the home. Not the least of her gifts is the chance for each to aid her neighbor, for part of the proceeds of every sale is used to pay the wages of a resident nurse and of the instructor. It would be impossible to measure the joy of accomplishment that Nonia offers women, besides the very tangible satisfaction of helping in the support of the family.

Visitors to Newfoundland will find the pleasure of their trip increased many times by the possession of a garment or a table piece from Nonia. What dreams of distant places it evokes, of Lamaline, of Hants Harbor, of Rencontre West, of Bay l'Argent, or Joe Batts Arm! For those who read between the stitches it tells of courage and devotion that is not far from heroism; it tells of lonely struggles, and the hope of a fuller and a richer life.

Upper—Holloway, St. John's, Newfoundland. Lower—Courtesy of Noma to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Upper — Typical Newfoundland Outpost, Petty Harbor, Near St. John's. Below, Left—Group of Knitters at Salvage, Bonavista Bay. Right—Some of the Weavers at Pool's Cove, with Mrs. H. J. MacDermatt at Center, Who With Her Husband, Supervises the Weaving of Nonia.

Let's Have Good Gravy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE one thing that adds the final touch to the main course of a well-cooked dinner is good gravy. The meat may be cooked to just the right minute, your vegetables may be buttered, salted and peppered to suit the most fastidious taste, but if the gravy is not all that it should be the whole meal is apt to seem a bit flat.

Every meat should have a gravy companion that is peculiarly its own, yet how many cooks seem to think that flour and water with a sprinkle of salt added to the meat pan are all that is necessary. Some meats demand just that—flour, water and salt, and nothing more—while others need evaporated milk, celery salt, onion salt, paprika, gravy seasoning, skim milk or cream.

Using Water Instead of Milk

Chicken fricasseed and pot roast are the only two meats that need water instead of milk in the gravy. Chicken fricassee gravy, to be really good, needs:

½ teaspoon celery salt,
¼ teaspoon onion salt added to each quart of seasoned broth. Then flour thickening is the only other ingredient necessary.

Pot roast of beef, lamb or pork should always be cooked with carrots and onions and allowed to simmer down, brownly, just before it is done. Then the gravy is made as follows:

1 quart water seasoned plentifully with
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon paprika,
½ teaspoon pepper, and
2 tablespoons gravy seasoning (the recipe for which is given at the end of this article). Thicken with
2 tablespoons flour and cook until clear. And, of course, all gravies should be strained, to remove lumps and pan sediment, before serving.

Something Different

Roast chicken calls for an entirely different kind of gravy. This may be made with.

1 quart skim milk poured into the pan in which the chicken was roasted. Blend
1 teaspoon salt,
¼ teaspoon pepper,
½ teaspoon sage, with
2 tablespoons flour and mix to a smooth paste with a little milk. Add to the milk and cook until thick. If you have baked your chicken with onion in the dressing the gravy will be flavored just right. If not
½ teaspoon onion salt should be added. This recipe may be used for all fowls.

For Roasts and Fried Meats

Pork roast and beef roast gravies are made alike. That pork should be baked with a sliced onion is a secret that most people do not know. Everyone knows that beef needs onion in the pan but pork has usually been slighted. Also, a sliced apple added to the roaster will improve both the meat and the gravy.

To
1 quart of water add
¾ cup evaporated milk and
2½ tablespoons flour mixed to a paste with a bit of milk,
2 tablespoons gravy seasoning,
1 teaspoon salt,
¼ teaspoon pepper. Cook until thick.

The gravy for all fried meats is made alike. Blend
2 tablespoons flour into the fat in which the steak was fried and stir over the fire until it is rich brown. Then add
1 pint water,
1 cup evaporated milk,
2 tablespoons gravy seasoning,
1 teaspoon salt,
¼ teaspoon pepper and cook until thick.

Delicious Sauce for Pancakes

A delicious sauce to serve with pancakes on cold mornings can be made from either pork sausage or bacon grease. This recipe comes to us from the North, where people appreciate a good, heat-promoting breakfast.

Put
¼ teaspoon pepper,
½ teaspoon salt,
½ teaspoon sage in the grease in the pan after the meat is fried and stir well until it is smoking hot. Then pour in
1 cup cream or
¾ cup evaporated milk and
¼ cup water. Let it boil up once and serve immediately.

Gravy Seasoning

Gravy seasoning can be used for the improvement of flavor in all soups and gravies excepting those made from chicken. The delicate flavor of this latter is too easily destroyed to permit the use of any strong seasoning other than a touch of onion. It may be made and stored in a bottle for use, and will keep indefinitely.

To
1 pint water add
2 stalks of celery, cut in pieces,
1 bay leaf,
1 bean garlic,
2 sprigs parsley,
1 large onion, sliced,
2 cloves,
2 carrots, sliced,
1 teaspoon black pepper,
½ teaspoon sage,
1 teaspoon paprika. Cook until celery and onions are tender and until there is 1 cup of liquid. Strain. Melt
1 cup sugar in an iron frying pan over a very low fire. After it is dark brown add the stock obtained from the first ingredients and stir until sugar is melted. Bottle and store for future use.

A Soup Tour

It Began With a Trip to the Mediterranean

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PURPLE haze in the distance made the hill stand out with startling clearness. Scarlet roofs and cream stucco walls basked beneath a deep blue sky. Below was printed in bold, black letters, TAKE A TRIP TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

I lingered before the poster, which was pinned upon a screen at the library door. Did anyone need to be urged to take a trip to the Mediterranean? With my eyes still dazzled by the glorious blue sky and the scarlet roofs, I passed around the burlap screen and entered the rotunda of the library.

This inner space was lightened by a skylight. The light fell down upon the desk where the librarians checked in books and checked them out again just as quickly. Big rooms surrounded this space, containing long tables. Men and women sat around the tables with big books spread open before them and piled upon the tables before them.

I went over to the book-lined wall. While it was difficult for a home maker to travel, still there were travel books to be read, so many and varied that it made one very grateful for a public library. I had been enjoying Lafcadio Hearn's intimate pictures of Japan, and now I decided I would journey in the opposite direction.

To my surprise the books on travel were not in their usual place. Instead the shelves were filled by old volumes with titles almost obliterated.

Simple Soups

I drew out a small black volume and found upon the cover, "One Thousand Simple Soups." An impressive title for a small book, one will admit. But certainly I wanted nothing like this one. However, I opened the book and found this foreword: "It being grown as unfashionable for a book not to appear in publick without a preface as for a lady at a ball without a hoop-peticoat, I shall conform to custom for fashions' sake and not through any necessity."

And then the soup cookery book began by saying that "The eating or drinking of soup is a fine test of table manners." The word "soup" was originally "soppe," referring to the piece of bread which was put to soak in the soup. To eat the soppe properly without spoons, it stated, was very difficult! This was followed by a verse:

"Know on thyself thy genius must depend,
All books of cookery, all helps of art,
All critic learning, all commenting notes
Are vain, if void of genius thou wouldst cook!"

It seemed to me it was far from encouraging to the prospective cook to quote this verse of Dionysius's. But perhaps the compiler of the 1000 simple soups wished to shift all responsibility if the soups proved not too good!

I turned to the next page. It began briskly, "In the soup kettle the failure of yesterday may become the triumph of today!" and among the failures listed to become triumphs were the "disconsolate fried egg," the "world weary steak," the "disappointed cod fish ball," and the "sad lamb chop." This compiler, I decided, had a sense of humor! "But," he continued, "cooking requires intelligence, talent, inspiration," and then the recipes began. First was listed 15 garnishes for soup. Among them were egg balls, croutons, noodles, and dumplings. Then came beef soups, veal soups, fish soups, chowders, cream soups, purees and bisques, fruit and miscellaneous soups. They came crowding one after the other, three and four to a page. No need to count them, there seemed to be even more than a thousand!

One garnish read: "Quenelles. Take bits of cooked meat or fowl, and mince fine. Season well and bind together with a raw egg. Shape into small balls and dip in egg crumbs, fry brown in deep fat and add to the soup just before serving."

This soup sounded good. "Clam and Oyster Soup: Chop a pint of oysters. Heat with their liquor and add one can of minced clams. Add one quart of milk. Thicken with two tablespoons each of butter and flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Season with salt, pepper, minced parsley and grated onion."

These, and others I read, but never a word did I find about that soup that was to be a triumph made from the "disappointed cod fish ball." But I decided to take this little book home with me. With very little inspiration and these recipes I felt I could make many good soups.

I Had Taken a Trip

Tucking the volume under my arm I started for the door. I paused. On this side of the screen beautiful old stone buildings bordered a gay, green canal. Pink roses clambered over a bridge under which drifted a gondola. Almost I could hear the gondolier singing, O Sole Mio! "VISIT VENICE" urged big black letters below.

For a moment I gazed at the delightful scene, then I went around the screen and opened the heavy door. Winds were sweeping up the street. The early dark had fallen and it was starting to snow. I hugged the little book tightly to my side and smiled as I started for home. I had taken a trip to the library!

Make Scrapbook of Your Leisure

Clip and Paste Spare Time Into Orderly Whole

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF LATE scrapbooks have entered into my thinking so frequently that I have resolved to build a New Year's resolution around them.

I have several scrapbooks that are not serving the purposes for which they were intended. The covers are in good condition, but the material intended for their pages is crowded between them in the same state in which it was clipped or torn from papers. The year 1934 must see them completed books, with the material pasted neatly and systematically on the pages. I hope they will also be indexed, which is quite another matter.

Once I started a scrapbook labeled "Nature," in which I proposed to paste articles and essays pertaining to that all-embracing subject. When its covers were yawning wide apart, because of the material which had been from time to time tucked between them, I sat down to sort and paste. But when the articles about trees were placed in one pile on the table, those about birds in another pile, flowers in another, and rivers in another, there still remained a large pile of "all sorts." Each pile contained sufficient material for a complete book, and so several books developed.

Now there are others, the most interesting to me, is a "personal scrapbook," which contains random thoughts of my own. It has been interesting to look over those stray bits of wisdom (?). I have used a five-year diary for this book. During the last days of 1933 I have been looking over some of the notes that have been jotted down in the past three years. There are but four short lines allowed to each day which has afforded good practice in condensing my ramblings to the least common multiple. Try it. It is like reading a bill in the legislature "by title only."

Learning to Recognize It

Home makers do not readily adjust their work to a five-day week, or an eight-hour day, but a new leisure is being so much discussed that it seems to have penetrated into every home. Perhaps one of the most satisfying results of these discussions will be to enable us to recognize leisure when we meet it.

Leisure, to many of us, has to come in scrapbook form: little bits clipped from a busy morning, other scraps salvaged from some task which does not require, or justify, as much time as we have formerly given to it; there is a thought for your "thought scrapbook." Try such a book this year and call it, as do the English, a "Commonplace Book."

History in the Making

At the end of the year look it over and you will undoubtedly find that you have grown mentally by keeping it. For those who care to write, it will probably furnish material for essays and stories.

Another type of scrapbook has just been suggested to me by a college professor—an international scrapbook, in which will be pasted from day to day bits concerning important events in the nations of the world. He is asking his pupils to compile in this way their own books of history in the making. It is a wonderful time to be keeping such a book. There is no end to the uses for scrapbook leisure.

If You Like to Be 'Nutty'

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

Salted Almonds

Remove the outer shell and pour boiling water over the nuts, then drain. Remove skins. Melt a little butter in a pan and stir in the nuts until all are well coated with butter. Salt them well and leave in a hot oven until nicely browned.

Onions Stuffed with Nuts

Remove the center of one or two large onions. Cook together five minutes
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1 tablespoon breadcrumbs
5 tablespoons chopped nuts. Season with salt and then add
1 beaten egg. Fill the onions with the mixture and fry lightly in butter until they are brown. Serve with gravy made with flour, butter, a little water, and seasoned with a little lemon juice.

Potato Nut Balls

Take
2 cups hot mashed potatoes seasoned with salt and pepper
4 tablespoons butter
1 finely chopped slice of onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley.

Shape into balls and roll in coarsely chopped nuts. Place on a buttered baking dish and bake for 15 minutes until nicely browned. Serve with a white sauce flavored with onion into which chopped nuts have been stirred.

Chestnut Cream

Take
1 pound chestnuts. Remove outer shell and place in a saucepan of hot water to remove the bitter inside skin. Boil with sufficient milk just to cover them (the quantity of milk will vary with the quantity of nuts to be covered). When soft pass through a hair sieve until they are quite as fine as flour, then leave them to cool. Add
¼ pound sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
2 yolks of eggs, slightly beaten.

Stir this mixture until it is of the consistency of whipped cream. Turn into a glass dish and set aside to chill. Before serving cover liberally with whipped cream so that nothing is seen of the chestnuts. Glacé cherries may be added if desired.

BE it the young or the old, the tantalizing tang and the appealing ruby color makes the CRANBERRY COCKTAIL *the perfect toast* for all occasions. Easily and economically made:

4 cups Eatmor Cranberries, 4 cups water, 2/3 cup sugar. Cook cranberries and water until skins pop open (about 5 minutes) . . . strain through cheesecloth . . . bring juice to boil . . . add sugar and boil 2 minutes. *Serve cold.* For future use put in sterilized bottles, well corked and sealed.

For large quantity use 20 pounds cranberries, 5 gallons water, 8½ pounds sugar.

Other good recipes can be had at your fruit dealer or grocery store. Ask for the Eatmor Cranberry recipe cards. They are free.

Eatmor Cranberries

The Recipes

on this page
have been approved for
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by Miss Farmer's
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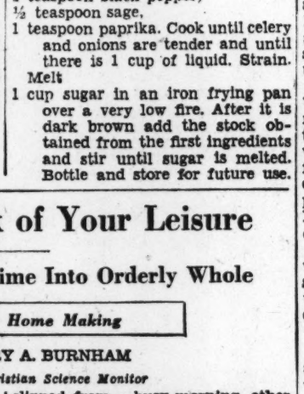
Boston, Mass.



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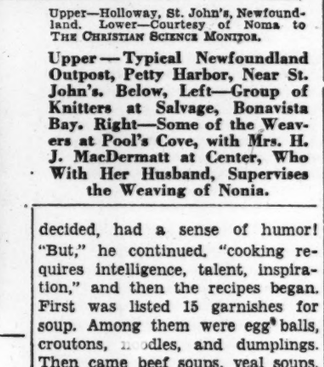

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XX-N

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

The Home Forum

A Lock to Delight a Child

NOT even adolescence, and the matter-of-fact outlook of increasing years, can diminish for us the charm with which some things lit our childhood. We will always, being children at heart, love ships and railway engines, boat-houses and stables, farm yards and almost any kind of working model. I know I feel this way about locks on rivers. To this day I can thrill as childishly as ever I thrilled at the descent into the rot-smelling depths, or the slow, swirling rise from damp gloom into the light and warmth of the upper world. And this because I have never forgotten the lock which was hard by our home years ago.

It was not a very big lock. It stood upon a stretch of the upper river, and on the one side of it the flat water meadows lay away beyond the pollard willows. On the other side, thick woodlands scrambled to the low hilltops. By standing on the slope of the hill, you could see how the river on one side of the lock was full ten feet lower than on the other. The stream divided above the lock, the one spit flowing sluggishly to the gray lock gates, the other moving in quick, silky swirls to the weir which thrashed green and white to the green calm of the backwater. Engaging though the fury of the weir torrents was, the happiest times were spent on the lockside where the lock-keeper, Evans by name, fulfilled his dignified task of raising and lowering the river craft.

* * *

The atmosphere of our lock was that of peace and beauty. Nothing ever happened to hurry or fluster anyone. Evans' cottage, a red-brick, sprawling affair with lattice windows and rapacious yellow roses which sought to devour it, stood fairly in the middle of the right bank. On either side of the lock walls, the clipped turf sloped from beds of flowers. At intervals of six feet along the turf stood a standard rose tree. Evans' especial pride. And standing some fifty yards back from the left bank was the thatched inn, known as "The Cricketers." That was all there was to the lock. But it was enough and more than enough. You could spend a whole morning, a whole afternoon, lying on the turf by the lockside, letting the day slide away like the river. You would never feel that time had gone or been wasted in the going.

Hot summer afternoons were best, for then the river traffic was at its busiest and the lock always opening and shutting its pentlike gates. Lying there on the warm turf, you were encompassed by the calm of the place. The numb air would be full of little river sounds, the croaking of water fowl in the reeds, the ringed plop of rising fish, the faint suck and swirl of the river past its banks. Voices carried far across the water on such afternoons. You knew if a punt or skiff were approaching long before the cry of "Ahoy, lock!" broke over the rim of the fastness. I recall those afternoons for the scent of the roses, and the sight of the pouting snapdragon mouths, gay and fierce, along Evans' beds, and the ochre claws of honeysuckle clenching at the blue air. Lying there, you heard other little familiar sounds: the chortle of a tap running in the cottage, a dog barking over the meadows. You were aware of the green river-distance stretching away left and right, stopped and strangely dealt with in the lock.

* * *

It was good to sit there, to hear the approaching boat and to rise and take proud place by Evans as he clasped the great wooden bar by which the gates were slowly swung open; to strain and heave and tug, to feel the resistance of the water, to see the chink in the gates appear and widen until it framed a whole reach of river and stopped for the boat to swim through. Then the closing of the gates and the opening of the upper sluices, the whorls and pocks of the under-entering water, rising into humps, sinking into black vortexes, and the steady upward rising of the boat from the depths, the taking of the money, the opening of the upper gates and the boat moving marvelously out onto a new, a higher river. At week-ends there would be as many as a dozen boats in the box of the lock, lying there bright as blossoms. And sometimes there would be a small steamer. This was splendid—to hear the panting hiss of steam, to look down upon decks, to see, looking slantways, only the top of a funnel; and then to watch the rising of the ship, inch by inch, until it stood out above the lock walls and, finally, with a thrashing of the screw about the dark water, moved away and around the elbow of the river.

It was hard to know which was the better—to watch the lock from the banks, or to feel it from a boat. The latter was shorter, more immediately exciting. You floated for a minute between banks of flowers, beside faces level with your own. Then the chain to which you clung seemed to move upward, the flowers receded, foot by foot you dropped into a new world, dank, cold as a cellar, full of the strange river reek which clung about the slimy walls. The blue bell of the sky overhead seemed a paradox. It was strangely exciting, too, to see the plumes of water pressed through chinks in the upper gates, to feel that they alone stood between you and the weight of the entire upper stream. If you were traveling the other way, then you edged your boat as close as you dared to the upper gates, in order to feel it kick and plunge above the belching of the under-running water from the open sluices which bore you upward from your green limbo into the sun-bright world of the grassy banks, and the snapdragons, and the standard roses. And, when the gates swung open, it seemed odd to see before you the smooth level water-path leading down the bright river.

* * *

In winter time few craft passed through the lock and it seemed sad and different, as though the colorless water had no right between its walls. The grass grew rankly and the wind struck the bare branches of the willows, as though they were the strings of a harp. Evans sat in his cottage and there was no lazy lounging about the sides of the lock. The river, swollen and silted, thundered angrily over the weir behind and went sweeping away down the bend below the lock. It was better not to go near the lock in winter, because it was not truly the lock at all.

But, in summer time, it was unforgettable. Morning, afternoon or evening—perhaps evening was as pleasant as any time of the day. The slope of warm shadows over the river, the scutter of a rising moorhen, the clinging fragrance of stock and honeysuckle burdening the air about the cottage. The men gathered at evening, their voices merged into a low grumble. Left and right of the gray gates with their scarlet sluice wheels, the river stretched away milked of color, made wide by twilight. The windows of the cottage and of the inn yawned widely. And out of the shadowed river a last boat would creep up, grow clear, and a voice would call, "Ahoy, lock!" That is what I remember and love.

C. GORDON GLOVER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00, Three months $2.25, Six months $4.50, One month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Belle of the 1870's

Nice,
December 28th 1870

Mamma presented me this morning with an emerald ring. And Sister gave me an hundred dollars in gold. I slept till eleven this morning, & when I awoke I could not believe I was really seventeen years old. Seventeen rather eventful years take them altogether. I have been twice to Florida, & three times to Europe. I have been to two boarding-schools, & gained a great many friends in different ways. Have been run-away with twice, & had my portrait painted. . . .

On the other hand I have never had on a long dress, or been into society as a young-lady; Nor in the conventual form, have I been to my first ball.—I have never given my photograph to a young man, or any other souvenir either, nor have I made my hair uneven by distributing locks, among my friends. I have never waved my handkerchief, to a male biped on the other side of the street, or appointed a rendezvous on my way to school.—I have never sworn eternal friendship to any one, nor written poetry since I was eleven years old.

I have never fancied myself in love, even in extreme youth, with either a little boy in knickerbockers, or a man with side-whiskers. . . .

February 8'. 1871

Last week Mrs. Boyd gave a ball for the officers, & it was decided that I should go, & wear a *long* dress! Of course I felt extatic when I was finally dressed, with a yard & three-quarters of ruffeled muslin, trailing behind.—I had never worn a train before, & at first I was afraid I might step on it. But I found that I did not mind it in the least.—We went with the Francias, & everybody was there. It was a very pretty ball & I had a most stunning time; a number of new officers were introduced to me, & I was engaged for every dance, & asked for a great many more.—Hattie Warren was there also, in her first long dress.—So many officers come to see us now that it is a great bore; there were six in last night when we did not expect any one. General Sheridan arrived here last night; he drove with Sister & I all the afternoon; we drove to the "Place d'Armes" to see a base-ball match between the Franklin & Plymouth. Everyone stared at the General as though he had been a pearl of great price. He has had a most splendid time, & was with the Prussian army, for more than two months, & he has been received everywhere with the greatest distinction.—Last Thursday, Feb. 9th we had a most stunning matinée on the Franklin. The General was first received on board, & then the dancing began. I was promenading with Mr. Dunnell (a very nice fellow) when much to my amazement, the General who so far had done nothing, comes up & asks me to dance. Of course I said yes, & after the round dance, he asked me for the next which was a quadrille. He is very punctilious & dances avec un grand air, & of course I did the same. I did not dance any more round dances except with him, but I had just as good a time for they all asked me just the same, & we promenaded instead. I enjoyed myself most, sitting on a piano-stool on the gun-deck, with my three particular friends Dunnell, Burroughs & Berry.—General Sheridan asked me again for the last waltz, & then he asked me if I would wear his colors? Whereupon he took off the badge of the army of the Shenandoah which he had on, & transfered it to me. We all went on the same boat together, & as the General stepped in, there was a prolonged cheer from the sailors, who had climbed into every conceivable place on the rigging. He bowed in return & seemed very much gratified.

Sunday Feb. 19th 1871

Last Monday we went down to a matinée on the "Guèrriere"; the ship enclosed with flags, & dressed with flowers, looked beautiful; the officers from the Plymouth & Juniata were there, dancing with all their might their time was short as their respective ships were to sail at four o'clock.

Finally the time came, & we said good bye, for the last time, a thing I hate; the Plymouth was only a few hundred yards distant, & she was already moving when her officers stepped on board. She steamed slowly out to sea, while our band played "old lang syne" & "the girl I left behind me." I never saw anything more romantic & picturesque in my life.—From "Julia Newberry's Diary." (New York: Norton.)

In a Granada Garden

A long straight path of gold sand between two lines of tall, black cypresses leads to the old Moorish garden of the Generalife, near the Alhambra. Every other tree is clipped square at the top, the alternate one towering to a pointed spire. There is always a sound of gliding waters; in the early morning and evening, when the birds' matins and lauds are sung, you can hear the nightingales and the merles. In the patio of the cypresses, under the shade of immemorial trees, is a great sheet of still, green water like a vast chrysophrase, where you can study the cloud shadows, or your own reflection—if you are handsome—like Narcissus, or watch the greedy gudgeon and gold fish devour the bread you throw them. We passed through a long, flower-bordered path with a thicket of laurel, aloes and pomegranate for a background. A hundred tiny jets of water, like white aigrettes, waved among the green, and lost themselves in the shrubbery. We climbed the long Stairway of the Cascades, cheered by the babble of the little streams of water that run down the tops of the balustrade on either side. In the mirador at the top we rested, and looked down on the wonderful garden with its terraces, cedars, clipped myrtle hedges, thousand and one fountains.

From the mirador you see the Sierras with the eternal snow fields glistening on their summits. "The Moors certainly understood the use of water," said J. "I have never seen anything quite so good as this garden even in Italy."

There was music in the air, the rushing sound of water from those melting snows cunningly led down the mountainside and set here to dance and sing, to cool the heat and beguile the leisure hours of long, hot, summer days. Patsy watched with fascinated eyes a joyous saltadero of water leaping and singing under the shade of an oak.

Water is to these people of the south what fire is to us northerners, he said. They are the two living elements, and they both dance. Dancing the natural expression of joy in life; it is copied from dancing spray and dancing flame. David was quite right to dance before the ark. I had a Shaker nurse who danced with me when I cried; I suppose that is why I'm so fond of it."—MAUD HOWE, in "Sun and Shadow in Spain." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New England Elms

Springing from a Pilgrim loam,
Elms on either side the gate
Kept our first New England home
Modest, white, inviolate.

Helmeted with tender leaves,
Straight as sentinels they stand,
Guarding all the fruitful sheaves
Of this peaceful farming land.

Fair and high the elm tree grows,
Lifting toward the shining sphere
Symbol of the prayers that rose
From the hearts of pioneers.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS.

The Opening of the Gardner Museum

The evening so long awaited by Boston society finally came. The guests all agog entered Fenway Court by the door now used to admit the public and found themselves in a small lobby; at the right was a dressing-room for the ladies, a room hung with light blue brocades which served as a background for a few interesting modern pictures, not sufficiently arresting to hold a lady's attention on this eventful evening; in the small coat-room for men at the left, hung with yellow brocades, there were drawings and etchings which did little to gratify eager curiosity. These rooms seemed to merit no special enthusiasm, and for the moment the other picture galleries were inaccessible. One thing at a time was Mrs. Gardner's rule. From the lobby the guests entered the rather narrow, rather high, pure white Music-Room with Donatello's dancing boys across the front of the stage and a horseshoe staircase leading up to the balcony at the rear.

When the music, which sounded so beautifully in this "perfect hall" that Mr. William F. Apthorp called it "a concert of rare enjoyment," was over, a great mirror in one corner of the hall was rolled back and the guests were admitted to the court. No one was in the least prepared for the fairy beauty that greeted his eyes; even those who had been privileged to see the court before had never seen it like this, and for those to whom it was entirely new it was overwhelming. Here, in he very midst of winter, was "a gorgeous vista of blossoming summer gardens . . with the odor of flowers stealing toward one as though wafted on a southern breeze. There was intense silence for a moment broken only by the water trickling in the fountains; then came a growing murmur of delight, and one by one the guests pressed forward to make sure it was not all a dream."

From the eight balconies that once graced the Cà d'Oro hung round flame-colored lanterns, brilliant and yet soft globes of light in the lofty court, and through windows and arches came the flickering gleam of myriad candles. The whole scene was indescribably beautiful, and as the rooms gradually filled with people it seemed as if the Venetian Renaissance had been reincarnated in twentieth-century Boston.—From "Isabella Stewart Gardner and Fenway Court," by MORRIS CARTER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Dieva pirksts"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

KRISTUS JĒSUS sacīja, "Bet ja es velnus izdzenu ar Dieva pirkstu, tad jau Dieva valstība pie Jums ir atnākusi." Ar kādu pilnīgu garīgu lietpratību Meistars stādīja pretim materialitātes zemiskiem piejēmumiem dievišķīgi visaugstāko īstenību! Ar kādu debesu līdzcietību viņš svētīja, kad citi nolādēja! Cik bezbailīgi un iznicinoši viņš uzrādīja ļaunumu; un tomēr ar kādu pastāvīgu uzmanību viņš turēja brīvu ceļu uz debesu valstību tiem vina pretiniekiem, kas ļāva sevi vadīt! Zinādams, ka malds ir bezpersonisks, viņš nekad nenotiesāja individu, bet pieturējās pie normas, kuru grāmatas rakstītājs Ebrējiem vēlāk izteica vārdos "Lai tas labāk top dziedināts" (angļu Bibele). Visa tā, ko Jēzus sacīja un darīja, dievišķigais nolūks bija godināt tā Tēva vārdu. Patiesība bija vienīgā autoritāte, kuru viņš atzina jeb piejēma, un visus savus darbus viņš pierakstīja Dieva spēkam.

Ka Jēzus nāvi ieskaitīja ļaunumos, kas izdzenāmi "ar Dieva pirkstu," tika vairāk kā vienā gadījienā pierādīts. Kad Jairus, cienītais sinagogas priekšnieks, pazemīgi viņu lūdza dēļ sava vienīgā bērna, Kristīguma meistars "pacēlies gāja tam pakaļ." Kad viņiem vēl ceļā esot, nāca vēsts, kura ziņoja, ka bērns miris, Jēzus apmierināja tēvu ar vārdiem, "Nebīsties, tici vien!" Raudāšanas troksnim visapkārt skanot, viņš mierīgi tuvojās meitenes gultiņai un, "kad tas laužu pulks bija izdzīts," atdeva viņu tās vecākiem. Jēzus dziļā saprašana par Dzīvības mūžīgo diženumu un neiznīcību darīja viņu spējīgu ar autoritāti runāt uz meiteni un saukt to, lai tā ceļas augšā. Apzinīgi būdams viens ar Tēvu, viņš vienmēr bija gatavs uzklausīt Viņa balsi un apklusināt ikkatru sugestiju par kāda cita spēka eksistenci. "Dieva pirksts" norādīja viņam katrā gadījumā specifisko mentālo darbu, kas bija vajadzīgs, lai sasniegtu nekavējošus rezultātus.

Vai nav kliedzošas vajadzības pēc labākas un vispārīgākas saprasmes par Dieva, dievišķigās Milestības, visiespēju un vienmēr gatavību pārspēt daudzos sliktumus, kas šķiet no visām pusēm apgrūtinam patreizējo cilvēci, un izdzīt šos ļaunumus no cilvēciskās apziņas ar spēcīgo "Dieva pirkstu"? Kāds arī nebūtu posts, kuŗu individi vai to sakopojumi, sabiedrības, šķietāmi pārdzīvo, cilvēciskā apziņa ir tās durvis, pa kuŗam ienāk patiesība, un nevar maldu izdzīt pa nevienu citu ceļu.

Uzsverot ļaunuma iluzorisko prasījumu un vajadzību ar to-kā ar tādu apieties „Mary Baker Eddy vēstījumā Mātes Baznīcai 1898, gadā (Christian Science Versus Pantheism, lp. 5) sacīja: "Zinādams, ka ļaunums ir meli, un, kā Svētie Raksti izskaidro, atnesis pasaulei grēku, slimību un nāvi, Jēzus apgājās ar meliem isi un asi. Viņš tos noliedza, izdzina tos no mirstīgā prāta un tā dziedināja slimību un grēku. Viņa apiešanos ar ļaunumu un slimību Zinātne atjaunos un nodibinās—pirmkārt, tādēļ, ka tā ir bijusi spēcīgākā par visiem citiem līdzekļiem; un, otrkārt tādēļ, ka ļaunums un slimība nekad nepazudīs kautkādā citā ceļā."

Daridama darbus, par kuriem Kristīguma Nodibinātājs sacīja, ka tiem jābūt patiesas mācekļības izšķirošai pazīmei, Kristīgā Zinātne sagādā ticāmus pierādījumus par savas metodes Kristīgumu un savas misijas, atjaunot un ierīkot Meistara apiešanos ar ļaunumu un slimību, īstenību. Kad Dieva bezgalīgā mīļuma un spēka lūgšan-pilna apcerēšana un apstiprināšana savienotas ar citas kādas iespējamas intelligences, substances vai īstenības neatlaidīgu noliegšanu, kas tā Tēva labo gribu neizpauž, tad cilvēciskā apziņa kļūst labprātīga atstāt savu aprobežoto gudrošanu un ļauj "Dieva pirkstam" rādīt ceļu. Patiešam, tad ir saprasts, ka Dievs vienmēr vada Savus bērnus, ka Milestības elkons vienmēr tos atbalsta. Izdzīt no cilvēciskās apziņas pašgribu, paštaisnību, patmīlību, pašnožēlošanu, pašnotiesāšanu—visu, kas aplami aizstāv cilvēka izolaciju matērijā, itkā viņš varētu tikt atdalīts no sava garīgā, dievišķigā avota—nozīmē priecīgi sajemt veselību, svētumu un harmoniju. Samērā ar to, kā cilvēks mācas izšķirt starp maldību un Patiesību, starp neīsto un īsto, doma dabīgi griežas pie dievišķigās Milestības pēc vadības un spēka.

Nav tāda bezcerības stāvokļa, tik nospiedošas netaisnības, nedz tik tumšas izredzes, ka Patiesības izlabojošais spēks nevarētu no chaosa vest pie kārtības; jo pateicoties Milestības vadībai cilvēciskā apziņa gūst iepriecinājumu un mieru un attīstošos jēdzienu par cilvēka brīvību—arvien skaidrāku savas patiesās dabas īstenojumu. Dievišķigā Milestība vienmēr uztur cilvēku pilnības stāvoklī; aizsargā katru viņa spēju un viņa individualitāti; vada katru atsevišķu ideju garīgās radības bezgalīgā krāšņuma nepārtrauktā attīstībā.

Ja doma pastāvīgi kavējas pie Kristīgās Zinātnes atklātām mūžīgām patiesībām, dievišķīgi īsto gaišo viziju nevar aptumšot jutekļu sapņu pārejošie mākoņi. Attiecīgā poetiskā strofā Mrs. Eddy jautā (Poems, p. 7), "Kas izklīdēja mākoņus?" Un tad viņa atbild ar pārbaudītas ticības saldu palāvību:

"Tā Milestība bija, kuŗas pirksts iezīmēja,
Apsolījuma pilnu loku mākoņī."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstiuku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Flight of Feet

Now that the morning glistens, and my daughter
Raises a hand in challenge, and the narrow
Flight of her feet, like pebbles skimming water—
Now that the river drops a silver arrow—
I shall be a swift to follow, as the swifter
Shadows of clouds that she has sought to race;
And when we reach the river I shall lift her,
And she shall see her own enchanted face.

—MARION STROBEL, in "Lost City." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The finger of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said, "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you." With what consummate spiritual skill the Master contrasted the base beliefs of materiality with divinely supreme reality! With what heavenly compassion he blessed when others cursed! How fearlessly and scathingly he denounced evil; and yet with what constant regard he held open the way to the heavenly kingdom for those of his opponents who were willing to be led! Knowing error to be impersonal, he never condemned the individual, but maintained the standard later voiced by the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews in the words, "Let it rather be healed." To glorify the name of the Father was the divine animus of all that Jesus said and did. Truth was the only authority he professed or accepted, and he credited all his works to the power of God.

That Jesus included death among the evils to be cast out with "the finger of God," was proved on more than one occasion. When humbly besought by Jairus, the reverent dignitary of the synagogue, on behalf of his only child, the master Christian "arose, and followed him." When a message came, while they were on the way, saying the child was dead, Jesus reassured the father with the words, "Be not afraid, only believe." Amid the clamor of lamentation round about him he proceeded calmly to her bedside, and "when the people were put forth," restored her to her parents. Jesus' profound understanding of Life's eternal majesty and indestructibility enabled him to speak with authority to the maiden and to call her to arise. Consciously at one with the Father, he was ever ready to listen to His voice and to silence any suggestion as to the existence of another power. "The finger of God" indicated to him in each case the specific mental work required to bring immediate results.

Is there not a crying need for a better and more general comprehension of the all-sufficiency and ever-readiness of God, divine Love, to overcome the multitudinous ills that seem to hamper contemporaneous humanity on all sides, and to cast these evils out of human consciousness with the mighty "finger of God"? Whatever the distress through which individuals or their aggregates, communities, may seem to pass, human consciousness is the door by which the truth enters, and by no other way can error be cast out.

In stressing the illusory claim of evil and the need of treating it as such, Mary Baker Eddy in a Message to The Mother Church in 1898 (Christian Science Versus Pantheism, p. 5) said: "Knowing that evil is a lie, and, as the Scripture declares, brought sin, sickness, and death into the world, Jesus treated the lie summarily. He denied it, cast it out of mortal mind, and thus healed sickness and sin. His treatment of evil and disease, Science will restore and establish,—first, because it was more effectual than all other means; and, second, because evil and disease will never disappear in any other way."

By doing the works which the Founder of Christianity said should constitute the distinguishing mark of true discipleship, Christian Science is furnishing valid proof of the Christliness of its method and of the genuineness of its mission to restore and establish the Master's treatment of evil and disease. When prayerful contemplation and affirmation of God's infinite goodness and power are coupled with persistent denial of any possible intelligence, substance, or reality in aught that does not express the Father's good will, then human consciousness becomes willing to give up its finite planning and to let "the finger of God" point the way. Indeed, it is then understood that God is ever directing His children, that Love's arm is ever sustaining them. To cast out of human consciousness self-will, self-righteousness, self-love, self-pity, self-condemnation—all that falsely asserts man's isolation in matter, as if he could become separated from his spiritual, divine source—is to welcome in health, holiness, and harmony. As one learns to discriminate between error and Truth, between the unreal and the real, thought naturally turns to divine Love for guidance and strength.

There is no situation so hopeless, no wrong so grievous, no outlook so dark, but that the corrective power of Truth can bring order out of chaos; for through Love's guidance human consciousness gains solace and peace, and an increasing sense of man's freedom—an ever clearer realization of his true nature. Divine Love maintains man forever at the point of completeness; preserves his every faculty and his individuality; guides each separate idea in the continuous unfoldment of the infinite grandeur of spiritual creation.

When thought dwells steadfastly upon the eternal truths revealed by Christian Science, the bright vision of the divinely real cannot be obscured by the passing clouds of sense-dreams. In an apposite poetic stanza, Mrs. Eddy asks (Poems, p. 7), "What chased the clouds away?" And then she replies with the sweet assurance of proven faith:

"'Twas Love whose finger traced aloud
A bow of promise on the cloud."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Deer in Mooreland

"There are about fifteen deer roaming," you write, "in Mooreland."
Yes, I remember Mooreland, and I remember the deer
That made it an English park, though deep in the Cumberland Valley.
I recall one year

When, as a little boy, I built my dream of Mooreland
From seeing the freckled deer there, the fawn deer, all agraze
Watched through the palings and trees: real deer, in velvet, with antlers.
And delicate, innocent ways.

The Cumberland Valley road runs right through Cumberland Valley,
Through the middle street of Carlisle, where the train came rumbling down
With the bell of its engine clanging, as it was always clanging,
Into my grandmother's town.

Then a hundred yards seemed a mile. I had not thought of Mooreland
So near to the tracks and the train, till I saw it later still
When the town was changed and grown, though the honeysuckle remembered
That trailed my grandmother's sill.

And the deer, I think, remembered. There still were deer in Mooreland
Grazing, resting in shade, just as when I was a child;
Aloof and stately stepping, lifting delicate antlers
And soft dark eyes and wild.

The smoke of our sacrifice blows east, blows west; the roaring
Mills of the newer gods put forth titanic power,
Trenching the earth with havoc, heaving the world to cities,
Moulding the final hour;

But still there are hills to a valley, a river with spangled shallows,
Yellow twined honeysuckle, a broad-leaved buckeye tree,
And glittering stars at night; and still there are deer in Mooreland
As there used to be.

—WILLIAM ROSE BENET, in "Starry Heavens." (New York: Duffield & Green.)

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Miss Hollinger And Miss Hirsh In Final Round

To Play for United States Indoor Tennis Title at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 29—Of the "4-H" girls reaching the semifinal round—Virginia E. Hollinger, Louise Harding, M. Millicent Hirsh and Sylvia Hatch—the Misses Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, and Hirsh of New York advanced to the final of the United States girls' indoor tennis championship singles as the result of play on the Longwood Covered Courts this morning. Only a few spectators braved the cold gallery to watch the semifinalist battle.

Miss Hollinger, whose unorthodox play brought her victory over the defending champion, Helen L. Grawn, yesterday, today stopped the progress of Miss Harding of Brookline in the first semifinal at 6—4, 6—3. Miss Harding, seeded No. 3, did not display her usual heady game, frequently playing a forcing shot and failing to take advantage of it, while Miss Hollinger, still showing the effects of her hard battle with Miss Grawn yesterday, played long and short shots, and changed her service pace to win. The point score:

First Set

Miss Hollinger	2	5	4	1	4	4	1	0	4	5—30—6
Miss Harding	4	3	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	3—30—4

Second Set

Miss Hollinger	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	2	4	—28—6
Miss Harding	0	5	0	2	4	1	2	4	2	—20—3

Miss Hirsh, seeded No. 2, won her battle from Miss Hatch of Winchester, who was seeded No. 4. This three-set match was brilliantly played throughout and went to 30 games before the New Yorker could wear down the local girl, who almost matched stroke for stroke.

Miss Hirsh and her partner, Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., who lost her singles crown Thursday to Miss Hollinger, reached the doubles final in the afternoon, when they defeated the Winchester team of Ruth E. Aseltine and Kay Parrot, in straight sets.

The Hirsh-Grawn combination will play the winners of the Hollinger-Lois Kempe vs. Hatch-Harding match, which was postponed on Thursday in the hope that Miss Hollinger would be in condition to play. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championships

Singles—Semifinal Round

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles—Second Round

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Ruth E. Aseltine and Kay Parrot, Winchester, Mass., 6—4, 6—2.

Richards Advances To Semifinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Vincent Richards of New York won his second-round match yesterday in the United States professional indoor tennis championship at the Penn Athletic Club, but he had to work for every point in four sets to down Charles M. Wood, also of New York. The score was 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Texas, advanced to the semifinal round, dropping only three games in defeating Russell Harned of Newark, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Emmett J. Paré of Chicago opened his bid for the singles title by winning his first-round match from Robert Murray of Palm Beach.

United States Professional Indoor Tennis Championships

Singles—First Round

Emmett J. Paré, Chicago, defeated Robert Murray, Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated Russell Harned, Newark, N. J., 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Charles M. Wood, New York, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Dave Komonen Outstanding

TORONTO, Dec. 29 (AP)—A jury of sports writers and experts, voting in an annual poll conducted by the Canadian Press yesterday, named Dave Komonen, Toronto Marathon runner, as Canada's outstanding athletic performer of 1933. Of 48 votes, Komonen received 17 for his second place in the Boston Marathon and his firsts in the United States long-distance classic at Washington and the Canadian title run. Jimmy McLarnin, the welterweight boxing champion, ran second to Komonen, with 11 votes, followed by William (Torchy) Peden, bicycle racer, four; Abbie Box, football, and Bobby Pearce, sculling, three each.

Springs Big Tennis Upset

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio

American Swimming Records Bettered In Biltmore Pool

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP)—Four American swimming records were broken, a mark established in a class formerly without recorded figure, and the existing record equaled in another class, in the first day of the second annual National Olympic stars aquatic meet in the Biltmore pool.

Lenore Kight, Homestead, Penna., freestyle champion, bettered two American records for that class, clipping 12 4-5s. from the 300-yard long-course record, and four-fifths of a second from the 300-meter figure.

Miss Kight, who established her first United States mark in the pool here last year, swam the 300 meters in 4m. 07 1.5s., and the 300 yards in 3m. 45 1.5s. Both previous records had been held by Helene E. Madison and both had been set in San Francisco.

Alice Bridges, of Whitinsville, Mass., dropped one second and four-fifths from the American 200-yard backstroke mark by swimming the distance in 2m. 48s. flat. The mark bettered by Miss Bridges was established by Sybil Bauer at New York in 1923.

Anne Govednik, of Chisholm, Minn., was clocked at 1m. 21s. flat for the 100-yard breaststroke, 5 1-5s faster than the existing American mark posted in 1928 by Agnes Geraghty at Massapequa, Long Island.

Miss Govednik cut the 100-yard time while swimming in the 100-meter trial. In this test, she equaled the meter record of 1m. 49 4-5s.

Leonard Spence, of the New York Athletic Club, United States champion at 220- and 400-meters breaststroke, established an American mark of 8m. 1 1-5s., for the 500-meter long course.

There was no previous American record for distance. The world record, held by a Finn, is 7m. 36 8-10s. The Biltmore meet is officially timed and under A. A. U. auspices.

Miss Seiden Triumphs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Miss Natalie Seiden of New York University, won the invitation foils competition for undergraduate women last night at the Fencers Club, in a tournament held under the auspices of the women's division of the Amateur Fencers League of America. Miss Seiden turned back five opponents in the final round-robin. Miss Madeline Dalton of Hunter placed second, and Miss Stella Fox of Brooklyn College was third.

Canada to Challenge For Harmsworth Trophy

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 29 (AP)—Formation of definite plans for a Canadian challenge for the Harmsworth Trophy held by Gar Wood was revealed yesterday with receipt of a letter by the Canadian Power Boat Association from Peter N. Murphy, one of the backers.

Construction of the Canadian craft would be financed by border cities' business men and the engines, two 20-cylinder air-speed motors, built in a Windsor (Ont.) factory. Three Canadian boat builders will submit designs for the hull.

The first move of the backers is to get the assistance of the Canadian Power Boat Association. A copy of the letter from Murphy to James S. Allan, secretary of the Power Boat Association, to that effect has been forwarded to J. Lee Barrett, Detroit secretary of the Yachtsmen's Association of America.

J. R. Ardiel, who several years ago drove sea fleas to victory in international events, is slated to pilot the Canadian craft. Ardiel is holder of the British Empire Sea Flea Trophy.

Pearson Junior Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Stanley W. Pearson Jr. of Springfield High, top seeded player in the tournament, won the Philadelphia district junior squash racquets championship yesterday by defeating Hiram G. Hallinger of Penn Charter School in a four-game final-round match at the Merion Cricket Club. The score was 15—8, 11—15, 15—8, 15—5. Pearson is a son of the former United States champion.

Dunlap, Wilson in Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29—George T. Dunlap Jr., amateur champion of the United States, reached the final round of the midwinter golf tournament here yesterday by defeating R. P. Davidson of Washington, 4 and 3. Dick Wilson, former Georgetown star, also reached the finals by eliminating Eric D. Thompson of St. Andrews, N. B., 5 and 4.

College Basketball Results

Baltimore 38, Georgia Tech 19.
California 48, Santa Clara 26.
DeKalb Teachers 24, Wheaton 21.
DePaul 22, Minnesota 14.
George Washington 52, Furman 16.
Hope 42, Central (Mich.) Teachers 16.
Indiana 36, Marshall 20.
San Francisco 30, College of the Pacific 27.
Washington 32, Illinois S. N. 28.

Mrs. Robertson Scores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29—Mrs. F. C. Robertson of Manchester, Vt., won a silver foils tournament—the best selected nine holes out of 18 played on Course 1 here yesterday—with a total of 31.

Sporting Around the Hub

TOM YAWKEY, the ambitious young millionaire president of the Boston Red Sox, and his general manager, Eddie Collins, are doing everything possible to give Boston fans a winning baseball club in the American League next season. At the major-league meetings in Chicago recently, the Red Sox startled the gathering with their purchases and trades. And rumors are continually drifting out of Fenway Park to the effect that they are not through yet. Let's review, briefly, the careers of the more important members of the new Red Sox.

Bob Grove, of course, is the outstanding acquisition. He has been, and should continue to be, the most consistent winner among American League boxmen. As either a relief man or starting pitcher, Grove is one of the greatest the game has known, and his presence in Boston should not only add more than 20 victories to the Red Sox record but also add a tremendous amount of confidence to the remainder of the staff. If the tall left-hander has a good year, the Sox can aim at the first division.

Max Bishop, who came to Boston from Philadelphia along with Grove and Walberg, will fill in a wide gap at second base. Although never a consistent hitter, Bishop is one of the best leadoff men in the league. He has an excellent eye for balls and strikes, and probably gets on base as much as any man in the league. He crowds the plate and is very hard to pitch to. During the 1932 season, Bishop went through 53 consecutive games without making an error, which is a record.

Bill Cissell, former Cleveland infielder, gives the Red Sox a hustling shortstop. This young man came up to the majors from the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League in 1928 for a reported price of $123,000 in cash and players. The price broke all high marks in dealing and placed a tremendous responsibility on Cissell's shoulders—that of making good without delay. The pace was too fast, however, and Cissell hasn't ever quite reached the peak that we believe he is capable of reaching. Perhaps a new uniform and different surroundings will help him.

The Red Sox added punch and speed to their outfield when they secured Carl Reynolds from the St. Louis Browns. Reynolds was a "one man track team" at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, before turning to organized baseball. In the majors he hasn't reached the peak in either batting or base stealing, but has been fairly consistent at both.

The Boston Redskin professional football team lacked a good passing attack last fall; but Owner Marshall is preparing to correct that now. A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., states that Willis "Fixpo" Phipps, sensational Alabama Polytechnic Institute forward passer, is slated for a trial with the Redskins next fall. Phipps graduates in the spring.

In Fred Ostermueller, the Red Sox have a young left-handed pitcher with a bright future. At least nearly everyone who has seen him pitch predicts a brilliant future. After attending St. John's College, Ostermueller was signed by the St. Louis Cardinal organization and saw service with Quincy, Wheeling, Syracuse, Danville, Shawnee, St. Joseph and Greensboro before finally settling with Rochester. Last season, although under a handicap, he won 16 games and lost only seven in the International League. Ostermueller is a big fellow with plenty of speed.

Boston hockey fans have a large and varied hockey bill from which to select tomorrow. The Boston Arena opens with four games in the Baystate Interscholastic Hockey League in the afternoon, while the Boston Garden will present four games in the Suburban Hockey League (high school). At night the Garden houses an important professional game between the Quebec Beavers, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, and the Bruin Cubs, tied with Providence for second place.

Eddie Morgan, perhaps the best all-round athlete Tulane University ever developed and former Cleveland Indian, comes to the Red Sox from New Orleans by the draft route. Morgan had four good years with Cleveland, but slumped in 1932 and was sent to the minors for more seasoning. His year in New Orleans was a good one, and the Red Sox hope he is in the American League to stay this time. Morgan is a hard hitter and fair fielder.

The National Hockey Guide and Record Book, containing 1933-34 rules and records of all professional leagues for last year, is now on sale at news stands and the Boston Garden. It is edited by James C. Hendy and is the most complete chronicle of hockey information available. It is valuable both to newspapermen and hockey fans alike. The book is published by the National Hockey Guide Company, 800 Broadway, New York City, and sells for only 20 cents.

Bill Bingham, Eddie Casey, and Eskie Clark were at that American Football Coaches Association meeting at Chicago this week. They probably were besieged with applicants seeking coaching jobs and a deaf ear was not turned to said applicants. We have not heard yet, but would not be surprised if Jim Brader, 1926 Harvard line coach, was among those interviewed. He gave way to Duke Dunne during the Horween régime.

Amateur hockey holds sway at the Boston Arena tonight with a doubleheader. Northeastern and Technology clash in a college game and the other affair is between the Berry H. C. and the North Cambridge sextet. Action will be plentiful in each contest.

With the Boston Bruins staging a dramatic battle to climb upward in the American division since the loss of its hockey star, Eddie Shore, Manager Art Ross is keeping an alert eye out for players to strengthen with. Ross interviewed and made an offer to Doc Smillie, former Toronto University defenseman, and this season with West Toronto Seniors, while in Montreal for the game with Canadiens. He is also talking trade with Montreal Maroons.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Pop. Mat. Sat.
NOEL COWARD'S
Glorious Musical Romance
"BITTER SWEET"
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50. Holiday Mat. New Year's Day 50c to $2. Midnight Show New Year's Eve. 50c to $3.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER THEATRE
HARVARD Near BEACON
"A FITTING THEATRE FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE"
OPENS tom'w DEC 30

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. MON., THURS. AND SAT., 2:30
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40
Extra Mats. Mon. and Wed.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 2:30
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

Gilbert Hunt Of M. I. T. Beats Phil Osborne

Northwestern University Pair Advance in Both Singles and Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The United States junior and boys' championships were brought right up to date yesterday, when three of the events reached quarterfinals, with the fourth in the semifinal round.

Frank A. Parker, the outstanding favorite in the junior singles, had a little more trouble than previously to defeat Barclay A. Kingman of Yale, whose effective service gave him three games in the first, and one in the second set. Parker, playing two matches in the doubles, had trouble there also, though this was in part due to his partner, Philip W. Osborne, also of Lawrenceville. First, they defeated Nathan Ritzenberg and Lyman Middleditch, 6—0, 6—1, and then disposed of David Corson and R. F. Antignat, at 6—4, 6—4.

The best work of the day was played by Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who eliminated Osborne in the singles, 6—0, 6—1, and then combined with Sumner Rodman of Harvard, to defeat P. W. Holblin and P. A. Hutson Jr., 6—2, 6—2. The two Ball brothers of Northwestern University, also played fine tennis, both coming through in singles and then pairing to reach the quarterfinals in doubles.

One surprise developed in the boys doubles, when the first seeded team, Lyman W. Crossman and Peter Lauck 3d, were defeated by Rolfe Kingsley and Watren Cagney, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. Crossman and Lauck had previously had battles to win in the singles, and this told on their endurance.

U. S. Junior and Boys' Indoor Tennis Championships

Junior Singles—Fourth Round

J. L. Abrams, DeWitt Clinton High, defeated Richard Clements Jr., Choate, 6—4, 6—2.

Lester Steifberg, New York University, defeated Edward J. Milberg, New York University, 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

George H. Ball, Northwestern, defeated Lyman Middleditch Jr., Cornell, 6—3, 6—2.

Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., M. I. T., defeated P. W. Osborne, Lawrenceville, 6—0, 6—1.

Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville, defeated Barclay A. Kingman, Yale, 6—3, 6—1.

Robert Madden, University of Pittsburgh, defeated C. G. Nesbit Jr., McBurney, 7—5, 6—4.

Russell E. Ball, Northwestern, defeated Carlton A. Rood, Polytechnic, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.

Jack Behr, Roxbury School, defeated James Fuld, Harvard, 6—4, 6—3.

Boys' Singles—Third Round

Henry H. Daniels Jr., Bryant High, defeated Harold A. Clements, Choate, 6—2, 6—1.

Peter Lauck 3d, Lawrenceville, defeated Joseph Fishbach, Riverview Club, 6—4, 6—3.

John Totten, Paterson, N. J., defeated Burt Salpeter, Far Rockaway High, 6—0, 6—1.

Robert A. Low, Choate, defeated Marvin Kantrowitz, DeWitt Clinton High, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Lyman W. Crossman, Barnard School, defeated Irving W. Kram, DeWitt Clinton High, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Melvin Lapman, Evander Childs High, defeated Francis Wood, Port Washington High, 6—0, 6—0.

Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, defeated Thomas H. Maren, Davis High, 2—6, 6—3.

Charles Mattman, Trinity School, defeated Albert Ritzberg, Central High, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 8—6.

Boys' Doubles—Second Round

Low and Daniels, defeated Fishbach and Elmer Pergament, 6—4, 6—1.

Andre Mendel and Mattman defeated James J. Ford and R. L. Jordan, 6—4, 6—3.

Rolfe Kingsley Jr. and Warren Cagney defeated Crossman and Lauck, 6—2, 6—4.

Kantrowitz and Lapman defeated Pierce MacGuire and R. B. Ridder, 6—1, 7—5.

Junior Doubles—First Round

Nathan Ritzenberg and Lyman Middleditch defeated Carlton A. Rood and Wilson Rood, 8—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Bernard Diamond and Joseph Merkle defeated Richard Clements Jr. and Jack Bitner, 10—8, 6—1.

Alan Lobel and Bernard Freedman defeated W. R. Winslow and George Ficker Jr., 7—5, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker and R. W. Osborne defeated Ritzenberg and Middleditch, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round

Ball and Ball defeated J. H. Dillon and J. L. Hall, 6—0, 6—2.

Diamond and Merkel defeated C. G. Nesbit Jr. and Charles Gilbert Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

Frank Rericha and Abrams defeated W. H. Doriss and S. F. Forshay, 6—0, 6—1.

J. W. Spalding 2d and Herbert Scoville defeated Lobel and Freedman, 6—4, 3—6, 11—9.

Parker and Osborne defeated David Corson and R. F. Antignat, 6—4, 6—4.

Milton Gold and Jonas Senter defeated Leonard Eldridge and Frank Farrell, 2—6, 6—3, 10—8.

Sumner Rodman and F. A. Hunt Jr. defeated P. W. Holblin and P. A. Hutson Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

William Simpson Jr. and A. L. Jarvis defeated S. E. Kaufman and Stanley Freed, 6—1, 6—1.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	7	6	4	45	34	20
Syracuse	9	2	6	49	33	20
Detroit	7	2	8	31	43	16
Cleveland	7	1	7	40	41	15
Windsor	7	1	8	33	36	15
London	5	2	9	25	36	12

Result Dec. 28

Syracuse 3, Detroit 1.

Stars Tie for First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 29—Syracuse Stars became partners with Buffalo Bisons in first place in the International Hockey League standing here last night by defeating Detroit Olympics, 3 to 1. It was the third straight win of the season for Syracuse over Olympics. Olympics were fortified by three players sent down from the Red Wings, Gordon Pettinger, Fred Robertson and Gus Marker. Sensational goalkeeping by Wilfred Cude was the stumbling block in the way of the Detroit marksmen. Williams scored the only Detroit goal. Forslund scored twice for Syracuse and Martin once.

Hamilton Wins Again

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—For the second night in succession, Hamilton College hockey team had a little too much power and all-around ability for Williams, the Buff and Blue, downing the boys from the Berkshires, 3 to 0, in the Olympic arena. Wednesday night's game went to Hamilton, 4 to 2. The games were part of Lake Placid Club's thirteenth annual college week competitions. Williams displayed much better teamwork than in the opening game. In the second period, Scott in the Hamilton nets, was kept busy stopping shots from all angles, but the Williams boys were continually overskating the puck on the rebound and failed to tally. Both teams continually played five men down, much of the action taking place in center ice.

McGill Players on List

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 (AP)—Two of the McGill University hockey stars now completing a successful holiday tour of the United States are on the negotiation list of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. Kenny Farmer, high-scoring left winger, was added yesterday. Jack McGill previously had agreed to discuss terms. Neither player forfeits his amateur standing under Canadian rules, but no other professional team is allowed to negotiate with them while they are on the Canadiens' list.

College Hockey Results

Baltimore 3, Dartmouth 2.
Hamilton 2, Williams 0.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 3, St. Louis 1.

Bruins Defeat Canadiens And Tie for Second

Overtime Fails to Decide Winners in Other League Contests

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	4	6	33	25	24
Detroit	9	2	7	40	43	20
Boston	9	2	8	43	43	20
Rangers	7	5	5	29	25	19
Canadian Division						
Toronto	12	3	3	64	28	27
Canadiens	8	2	9	34	36	18
Ottawa	6	4	9	41	38	16
Montreal	4	4	9	25	46	12
Americans	2	4	11	33	58	8

Results Dec. 28

Boston 4, Canadiens 3.
Rangers 2, Toronto 2, overtime.
Ottawa 2, Chicago 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 — Boston Bruins moved into a tie with Detroit Red Wings for second place in the American section of the National Hockey League by defeating the second-place Canadiens of the Canadian section, 4 to 3. The game was close throughout and Stewart scored the winning goal with only 50 seconds of the third period remaining, on a pass from Lamb.

Stewart and Siebert divided the Boston goals evenly. The former scored the only goal of the first period and after Siebert had obtained his first, in the second period, Canadiens scored three, by Lepine, Morenz and S. Mantha, only to have Siebert even the count with the fifth goal of the period. Both teams had several chances to score in the third period but were held out until Stewart got his second goal just when overtime appeared certain. Joliat, who had two assists, was the best men on the ice, playing a great checking game. The summary:

Boston		Canadiens
Beattie, Siebert, Gracie, Stewart, Barry, Chapman, Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith, Smith, Hitchman,	lw rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley, Portland lw, Joliat, Mantha, Mondou rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault	Clapper, Lane, Boucher, W. Cook, Johnson, Keeling, Seibert, W. Cook,
	rw, Conacher, Sands, Doraty	
Thompson,	g	Chabot

Score—Boston 4, Canadiens 3. Goals—Stewart 2, Siebert 2 for Boston; Lepine, Morenz and S. Mantha for Canadiens. Assists—Oliver 2, Beattie, Barry, Chapman and Lamb for Boston; Joliat 2, Larochelle, S. Mantha, Gagnon, Lepine for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and C. J. Denneny, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—New York Rangers and Toronto fought out to a 2-to-2 tie in Madison Square Garden last night. Each in turn led and both sides were skillful on strategy and defense. Rangers relied chiefly on five forwards, but they scored only once.

Rangers outplayed Toronto by a considerable margin in the first period, though they got only one goal. Murdoch made a perfect pass to Dillon for the score, though Rangers were shorthanded. Later, Rangers used five forwards when Sands was penalized for tripping, but Hainsworth stopped all shots.

Rangers tried five forwards also early in the second session, but were held. Then Primeau tied the score halfway through on a pass from Conacher. The period ended with another five-forward rush by Rangers. Ken Doraty combined with Levinsky and Cotton to put Toronto ahead, but Hollett went off for tripping and this time the five forwards worked, with Bun Cook scoring on Boucher's pass, to tie the score. Overtime was uneventful.

Rangers		Toronto
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, Boucher, Murdoch, Ripley, Asmundson, W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, Heller, Keeling, Johnson, Boucher, Brennan, Murdoch, F. Cook, Seibert, W. Cook, Dillon, rd	lw rw, Conacher, Primeau, Thoms, Boll c lw, Jackson, Kilrea, Cotton rd, Levinsky, Clancy	
Aitkenhead,	g	Hainsworth

Score—Rangers 2, Toronto 2. Goals—Dillon, F. Cook for Rangers; Primeau, Doraty for Toronto. Assists — Murdoch, Boucher for Rangers; Conacher, Levinsky, Cotton for Toronto. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Another tie game was played by the Ottawa Senators and the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League race at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The score was 2 to 2. The locals got started after seven minutes of the first period, when a rapid passing combination of Couture, Gottselig and Leswick resulted in a goal for the latter.

Cox and Wasnie teamed up for the visitors two minutes later and Wasnie snapped home a goal. The second period was scoreless. The Ottawa Senators took the lead after three minutes of the third period, as Kaminski skated in for an unassisted goal. Three minutes later the count was tied when Couture took a pass from Gottselig and slammed it home. There was only one penalty in 70 minutes of play. The summary:

Chicago		Ottawa
Thompson, Sheppard, Gottselig, Romnes, Cook, Leswick,	lw rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie c	
	c, Kaminski, Voss, Cox	
March, Kendall, McFadyen, Couture, Conacher, Abel, Jenkins, Dutkowski, Gardiner,	rw lw, Shannon, Cook, E. Roche, Touhey rd, Leduc, Shields rd,ld, Bowman, Shields g	Beveridge

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, Ottawa Senators 2. Goals—Leswick and Couture for Chicago; Wasnie and Kaminski for Ottawa. Assists—Gottselig 2, Couture for Chicago; Cox for Ottawa. Referees—G. N. Goodman and C. A. Dinsmore. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Sutter Leads Tennis List

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans retained his position at the head of southern tennis performers in the Southern Lawn Tennis Association rankings announced yesterday. Second position in the men's singles division went to Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta. Next in order were Robert (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga; Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C.; William Reese, Atlanta; Arnold P. Simons, Louisville; Lenoir C. Wright, Charlotte, N. C.; Hudson Hamm, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Kimbark Peterson, Merrimon Cuninggim of Nashville; Ramsay Potts, Memphis, and Richard Covington, Asheville. Beatrice Bryan of Memphis won the No. 1 post in the women's singles division.

Shawkey to Pilot Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29 (AP)—Selection of Robert J. (Bob) Shawkey, former manager and pitcher of the New York Yankees, as manager of the Newark Bears of the International League for the 1934 season was announced today by Vice-President George Weiss.

Marylebone Club Wins

CALCUTTA, India, Dec. 29 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Club defeated the Calcutta Anglo-Indians by eight wickets in a one-day cricket match played yesterday. Scores were: Anglo-Indians, 133 (Nichols four for 31); M. C. C., 136 for two wickets (Bakewell 83 not out).

Soviet Asserts U. S. Action Its Big 1933 Event

(Continued from Page 1)

in America and rising in the Soviet Union."

Whatever his accuracy, this first Soviet citizen whom I interviewed at least possessed views and some fluency in expressing them.

I had less luck with a student, who made the impression of being a raw lad, just recruited from the villages. He said he was glad that the two countries would be friends, where formerly they had been enemies and added: "It will be better for us." Then his attention was diverted by a bread line, which he promptly joined; and when I asked what advantages would accrue to the Soviet Union he answered rather blankly: "I can't explain them."

A middle-aged worker in one of Moscow's numerous textile factories approached the question from a new angle.

"Of course it will be better," he said, "because now we can have contact with the American workers. We can get into closer relations with them and exchange delegations."

A more pessimistic, or at least a more reserved note was struck by a young man employed in a printing shop, who swung along in a sheepskin coat, carrying a pair of felt boots.

Is Frankly Cynical

"We are glad about recognition and we hope things will be better," he said. "But several other countries recognized us before this; and life is still very hard. We live mostly on bread."

Two middle-aged women, with shawls over their heads, interrupted a talk about the prices of bread and potatoes to consider the question of Soviet-American relations. The older of them frankly remarked:

"We don't know anything about it."

But the younger, a cook in a public restaurant, who had perhaps heard of Lenin's slogan that every cook must know how to administer the state, broke in and said:

"But we ought to understand what it means. Of course recognition is good, because America will not attack us. They always tell us that we will be attacked and there will be war; that would be terrible. We hope recognition will make life easier. I have five children—the oldest is a boy of 14, the youngest is 3. I earn 70 rubles a month in the restaurant and my husband earns 100 rubles a month. We have no money to pay for hot lunches which are served in the schools; my boy has been without lunch for the last two months.

Eat White Bread Too Fast

"I don't buy the white bread to which I am entitled on the ration card, because the children would eat it up too fast. So I feed them on the cheaper black bread. The children are all thin and undernourished; they rarely see milk, butter or meat. What we can afford to give them is mostly black bread and soup."

Add to these random opinions those of a stubbly faced street sweeper, who professed boisterous and complete indifference as to who might or might not recognize the Soviet Union; a proverbially skeptical and pessimistic "izvoschik," or cabman, who flatly refused to believe the news, and our old family acquaintance, Fima, formerly a worker in a textile mill and now a hospital employee, who professed satisfaction "because other countries are beginning to take account of us" —and one has a fair cross-section of what the simple and unsophisticated part of the Moscow population thinks about the exchange of envoys between Washington and Moscow.

Perhaps the dominant feelings were a sense of national pride that even large, far-away America had decided to establish full relations and a vague hope that recognition would somehow "make life easier." The idea that America is a country rolling in wealth and prosperity is slow to disappear, no matter how many articles Communist economists may publish to emphasize the devastating effects of the crisis.

Molotoff Reviews Year Placing U. S. Recognition As the Outstanding Event

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP)—The United States' recognition of Russia was listed as the outstanding success of the Soviet policy in 1933 by Mr. Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, president of the Council of Commissars, last night at the opening meeting of the All-Union Central Executive Committee, the Soviet Parliament.

Mr. Molotoff warned the 800 representatives from all parts of the Soviet Union that the danger of war was never more threatening than now and declared that Soviet Russia was invincible because of its policy of keeping the peoples fully informed.

He made a friendly gesture toward the League of Nations—unusual for a Soviet statesman—when he asserted that the League "played a positive rôle" inasmuch as it served as a brake on the warlike attitude of Japan and Germany.

The Soviet attitude toward Germany and Japan are unchanged and peaceful, however, Mr. Molotoff continued, although Japanese elements were responsible for published canards and provocations because of a fear that the United States, the Soviet Union and China would cooperate in the Far East.

In opening his address with remarks on domestic affairs, the Premier declared the successes of the first year of the second Five-Year Plan included a rise of 11 per cent in the output of heavy industry and a crop unprecedented in Russian history.

An increase of 20,000,000 tons this year over 1932 figures was indicated in crop estimates, he said.

Outlining the 1934 program, the speaker forecast an increase of 21 per cent in the output of all important branches of industry and also a great improvement in railway transport, which he characterized as the weakest branch of the national economic set-up.

An indication of a policy catering more to the needs of consumers was seen in a decision to increase manufactured goods for general consumption by 18 per cent, although the general increase in light industry was only 10 per cent.

The assembly was attended by a number of foreign diplomats.

It was opened by Mr. Mikhail Kalinin, the Soviet President, who in a short speech called unemployment in the capitalist world an epic comparable to Remarque's story of the World War, "All Quiet on the Western Front."

Key Awarded Lawyer Who 'Fed' Blue Eagle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. John H. Small, local attorney, is scheduled to receive the distinguished service award of the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce for 1933.

The committee selected Mr. Small for his services in "saving" the Charlotte Airport and for administrative work in connection with local operation of the NRA. The winner each year, known as the "best and most useful younger citizen" is presented with a gold key in January.

Mrs. Clarke Elected To Succeed Husband

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29—Complete returns today show the election of Mrs. Marian W. Clarke (R.) of Fraser as representative from the Thirty-fourth Congressional District to succeed her husband, the late Representative John D. Clarke, over John J. Burns (D.) of Binghamton, yesterday.

Simultaneously Gov. Herbert H Lehman called for a special election in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, where there is a vacancy because of the passing on of Representative James S. Parker, on Jan. 30.

The district which is strongly Republican includes Washington, Warren and Saratoga Counties and a part of Rensselaer.

Shields Defeats Wood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Francis X. Shields of New York, top ranking tennis player in the United States, defeated Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., also of New York, in one of the exhibition matches at the opening of the Island Tennis Club, Long Island City, yesterday. The score of Shields's victory was 6—2, 6—4. R. Berkeley Bell, metropolitan indoor champion, downed Gregory S. Mangin, United States indoor titleholder, in another exhibition match, 6—0, 7—5. Shields and Wood combined to defeat Mangin and Bell in a one-set doubles encounter, 8—6.

Hotels

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Henry A. Rost
Managing Director
John D. Owen, Manager

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For booklet address D. D. Deaderick, Sec'y, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Fla.

THE SUNSHINE CITY

Federation Urges Help for Worthy College Students

Groups Meeting in Washington Ask the Government to Do Something

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Student organizations meeting here this week are demanding that the Federal Government do something for the worthy college student who is trying to earn his way through school.

Demands ran all the way from requests for elimination of hardships caused by the NRA to establishment of federal scholarships with money now being used for the reserve officers training corps.

On complaint from student government representatives made before the National Student Federation of America that college students working part time have had their pay reduced to as low as 20 cents an hour because employers have to pay regular employees high wages, Mr. Walter Greenleaf, specialist in higher education at the United States Office of Education, said that this problem is receiving attention from authorities here. College students are exempt from code provisions.

While the N. S. F. A. group was being entertained by Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday, more liberal groups made up of representatives of the League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League brought a demand to the executive offices of the White House for the abolition of the ROTC. Money now used to support this military training corps should be applied to scholarships for worthy students, they said.

Speaking before the federation last night, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, advocated a return to the Coolidge dollar of 1926. He estimated that it may be a year or more before the United States can return to the gold standard, saying that this country should not go back to it until Great Britain does.

Liberal exchange of scholarships and formation of a Pan-American Union of Students were proposed as means of furthering closer relations between students of North and South America at special exercises held by the NRA yesterday afternoon at the Pan American Union. Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, was chief speaker.

A new type of community journalism was suggested to the conference today by Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, head of the division of publications of the National Edication Association as a field for college graduates. Declaring that national and international news is better handled than local news, Dr. Morgan said there is a distinct opportunity for community newspapers giving comprehensive and vigorous interpretation on such subjects as city planning, housing, schools, churches and local budgets.

Surplus Reported By North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's overdraft in the State's general fund, which stood at $4,084,932 at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, had been converted into a cash balance of $211,000 on Oct. 31, according to a joint statement issued by the treasurer and auditor. A cash balance of $6,689,436 was reported in the highway and other special funds.

The administration headed by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who was inaugurated Jan. 15, this year, has borrowed no money, not even for temporary purposes.

After studying the figures referred to above, the Governor, treasurer and auditor indicated that this State will be able to meet the $6,103,842 due on bond maturities and interest Jan. 1, without the customary short-term borrowing.

Key Awarded Lawyer Who 'Fed' Blue Eagle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. John H. Small, local attorney, is scheduled to receive the distinguished service award of the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce for 1933.

The committee selected Mr. Small for his services in "saving" the Charlotte Airport and for administrative work in connection with local operation of the NRA. The winner each year, known as the "best and most useful younger citizen" is presented with a gold key in January.

Florida

"Comfort with Economy"
For Those Who Prefer to Live in An Atmosphere Reminiscent of Old Spain
THE SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA
Excellent accommodations—rooms large and airy — apartments completely equipped, Tropical patio, Loggia, Lounge, Roof Garden, Soda Shop, Dining Room.

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on Lake Osceola
WINTER PARK—FLORIDA
Home of Rollins College
"The Beauty Spot of the South"
Weekly Rates, $35 to $56 per person
American Plan — Steam Heat
Sprinkler System — Elevator
Table and Service Unsurpassed
Putting Green on Hotel Grounds
Excellent Golf—Fishing—Boating
Open December to April
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Summer—Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.

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MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
"Jacksonville's Most Conveniently Located Hotel"
WHERE HARMONY PREVAILS
Rates $1.50, $2, $2.50 Garage 50c

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Fireproof, Modern in Every Appointment
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA
"The City of One Hundred Lakes"
Rates consistent with present conditions.

Hotel Dixie Grande
BRADENTON, FLORIDA
40 miles south of Tampa
Overlooking Manatee River
Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. 175 ROOMS and BATHS—STEAM HEAT—REASONABLE RATES. Send for Free Booklet.

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SEBRING, FLORIDA
On the Ridge — Now Open
Steam Heat. Private 6400-Yard Golf Course at the Door. Absolutely Pure and Soft Water. Large Orange Grove. Dairy Farm (Northern Cattle)
DAVID F. TUTTLE, Manager

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ENJOY life this winter at the Soreno—on Florida's Gulf Coast.
New attractions, new delights, but the same hospitality, same management and staff as in years past. American plan. Sensible charges. Write for Booklet. S. LUND and SORENO LUND, JR., Managers.
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APARTMENTS
Central, elegantly furnished and well equipped; fireproof; 3 elevators; Frigidaires; steam heated.
Apply for rates.
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Floronton Hotel
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Coffee Shop — Dining Room
Investigate what this hotel offers to make your visit a pleasant one.
Located Downtown, Near the Waterfront
Corner 1st Avenue and 2nd Street North
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Central location.. fireproof.. steam heat
250 Rooms..250 Baths..European Plan
Booklet. A. L. MANNING, Manager
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The MILDRED LEE APARTMENTS
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Thirty modern apartments of one and two bedroom type.
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CLYDE COURT APARTMENTS
MIAMI, FLORIDA
73 beautiful apartments completely furnished; steam heat; Frigidaires. Rates and booklet upon application. Under management of Owner.
C. G. DUTTENHOFER

HOTEL GOOD
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
43rd Street and Collins Ave.
On the Ocean
Private Bathing Beach
New 1933-34
"Last Word" in Hotel Construction
Patio Dunham, Mgr.

Rutherford Hotel
One of the smaller hotels—centrally located, with modern comforts, conveniences, and service. Steam heat.
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On Biscayne Boulevard
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A modern, quiet family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay and Municipal Park. 65 rooms all with bath.
$2.00 up single — $3.00 up double

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SAYWARD GALBRAITH, Manager
A modern, quiet family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay. Two blocks from center of theatre and shopping district.
Moderate rates.

Historians Told to Return To Study of Human Affairs

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 29 (AP)—Prof. Charles A. Beard of New Milford, Conn., retiring president of the American Historical Association, last night called upon historians to "cast off the determinism of physics and biology and to return to their own subject matter, namely human affairs in time development."

The historian said every written history is a selection and arrangement of facts, and the selection and arrangement are the work of the historian himself.

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So comfortable!
So convenient!
So reasonable!
You'll want to try this new, 24-story hotel in the very heart of all New York's worthwhile activities—the shops and department stores, the theatres and great movie palaces; near subways and railroads; bus terminal in the building. 650 delightfully furnished, sunny, outside rooms, each with bath and radio.
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Delicious cooking at amazing prices! Breakfast 35¢, Luncheon 50¢, and Dinner from 85¢.
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Visit New York Now!
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
$3 Daily single room with bath — $17 Weekly single room with bath
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Open air roof decks for guests.
In the social center overlooking Central Park.
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The COMFORTS of this Distinguished Hotel are enhanced by its Admirable LOCATION
Center of New York's cultural events . . near Carnegie Hall and Rockefeller Center. Large rooms, newly decorated. Lowest rates of all time.
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Food the way you like it.
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World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00
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You'll enjoy the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is known. Excellent transit facilities.
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Single Rooms 1.25 Up
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Forty-fourth St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves.
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Quiet on Broadway
Homelike. Comfortable, yet close to "all New York"
RATES MOST REASONABLE
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A new, thoroughly delightful hotel. Faces Capitol Park. 500 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Splendid meals. Friendly, attentive service. Rates from $3. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
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300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
Hotel Touraine
A. A. ROHRER, Managing Director
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Hotel Monteleone
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European Plan — Strictly First Class
600 ROOMS — 500 BATHS
Rooms attached bath $2.00 to $3.50
Rooms, detached bath, $1.50
Garage in connection.
Also free parking grounds.

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One of America's Leading Hotels
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.

The ROOSEVELT HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
"The Pride of the South"
700 rooms with bath, rates from $2.50
One and one-half blocks from the Christian Science church.
Also operating the Bienville Hotel

See Also.... Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

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NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES
1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished—deep soft beds—running ice water.
ROOMS with bath $2.50 and Up
ROOMS without bath $1.00 and Up
EXCELLENT MEALS — MODERATE PRICES
Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all trains.

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Single Bedrooms from $2.00
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Breakfast, luncheon and dinner a la carte

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MODERN HOTEL
350 ROOMS WITH CEILING FANS, SERVIDORS, RUNNING ICE WATER, SHOWER & TUB BATHS. SUPERIOR FOOD SERVICE
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National history makes the background—modern perfection in hotel life makes the foreground at
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"The Residence of Presidents"
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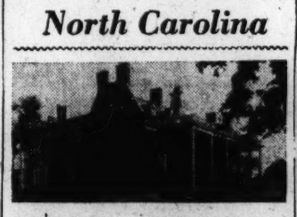
North Carolina



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New innovations, service, comfort
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$3.00 Single $4.00 Double
Also Low Weekly and Monthly Rates
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A distinctive hotel in the quiet residential section, catering to people accustomed to living graciously. One block from Christian Science church. Rates moderate.

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Avoid the noise and clatter of downtown. Live where your rest and comfort are assured—yet only 10 minutes from the business, theatre and shopping center.
Rates ARE Attractive. Please write us
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A HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE
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Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
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Travel

ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS, Inc.
Announce
THE OPENING OF A JOINT OFFICE in New York on Jan. 2nd, 1934

Realizing that the purposes of travel in Great Britain and the convenience of prospective visitors will be better served, the three British Railways—the London & North Eastern Railway—London, Midland & Scottish Railway—and Southern Railway, will open a joint travel office on January 2nd at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, known as the Associated British Railways, Inc.

Here, at this bureau, a trained staff will be in a position to furnish all information and literature regarding travel in Great Britain and Ireland—and to the Continent by means of steamship services operated from British ports by the London & North Eastern Railway and Southern Railway.

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175 Quiet Rooms
Famous Meals
Opposite a Christian Science church.
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Not Just Another Hotel
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COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL DENVER COLORADO
400 Rooms with Bath. Moderate Rates.
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
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The Florida Special
One-night-out 33½ hours
BOSTON TO MIAMI
Lv. Boston 9 A.M. Daily
NEW RECREATION CAR
music, dancing, bridge, hostess
Also THE HAVANA SPECIAL
Leaves Boston 4:30 P.M Daily. *Through Sleeping Cars*
OTHER FAST THRU TRAINS LEAVE PENN. STATION (P. R. R.) NEW YORK

GULF COAST LTD.	THE MIAMIAN	PALMETTO LTD.
Lv. 10:10 A.M.	Lv. 10:10 A.M.	Leave 3:30 P.M.

A clean ride on a Double Track; Rock Ballasted railroad; protected by automatic train control and signals
LOW FARE TOURIST TICKETS — LIBERAL TIME LIMITS
Take Your Autos on R. R. Tickets
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Reduces Train Fares--
Between points on Wabash in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. Also to points west of Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi River, thru to Pacific Coast.
One Way
2c a mile in coaches and chair cars.
3c a mile in all classes of equipment.
Round Trip
2c a mile each way, 10-day limit, in all classes of equipment.
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Pullman charges reduced ⅓ by eliminating surcharge.
Ask any Wabash Agent for details, or ask H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Low-cost round-trip fares ... on the Aorangi or the Niagara modern, high-speed liners. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva
Reservations at any Canadian Pacific office
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

Business Trips

Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the MONITOR. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

Financial: Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Lowers Prices In Late Market

Session Unusually Quiet One—Long Pauses Between Sales

It was essentially a pre-holiday market. Stocks and bonds moved in a very narrow groove, and took their time to it. Sometimes there were long pauses between sales. In the late trading the tendency was downward on profit-taking.

News reports contained little to influence price movements. Year-end tax sales and professional trading constituted about the only features worth mentioning. The closing tone was easy. Total sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Some of the lower priced corporation liens were conspicuous in the bond market but trading continued light. Secondary rail, utility and industrial bonds advanced moderately. Issues in the higher class moved narrowly.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Quiet profit-taking made for a somewhat easier tone on the Stock Market today. Some of the alcohols and a few other scattered issues resisted selling but recessions of fractions to around two points predominated in the late dealings.

U. S. Smelting, Consolidated Gas, American Commercial Alcohol, and U. S. Industrial Alcohol were slightly higher.

Losses of one to two or more were shown by American Telephone, du Pont, Celanese, Case, Westinghouse and others.

Cotton and most other commodities were listless. The dollar recorded only minor fluctuations in foreign exchange dealings as no change was made in the domestic gold rate. Bonds about held their own.

Fiscal Policies Ignored

The fact that the President, in his Wilson anniversary speech, did not touch on the Administration's fiscal policies, was not surprising to Wall Street, which is inclined to believe that this matter may be left for the Chief Executive's message to Congress. Favorable comment was heard, however, on the President's declaration that "the definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention."

The financial district appeared to be giving more attention to business and industrial developments than to the monetary problem, although the latter is still considered of highest importance, and details of the Government's plans were being eagerly awaited.

Market commentators were impressed with the optimistic week-end trade reports, Dun & Bradstreet found the best volume of Christmas buying since 1928 in many districts and observed that "cheerfulness over the outlook is especially marked in country districts where the steady flow of checks to farmers coöperating with the AAA in the crop adjustment program has pushed buying power ahead."

Secondary Bonds Active

Secondary classifications made a fairly good showing in the bond market today. Various low priced rail, utility and industrial loans pushed up from fractions to more than a point, and thus kept alive the forward movement of yesterday. U. S Governments and high grade corporate issues showed unimportant fluctuations in quiet trading.

While the volume was rather small in the early trading a moderate buying interest again centered in the obligations of such companies as Alleghany Corporation, Pennsylvania, Milwaukee, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, American & Foreign Power, Goodyear, Phillips Petroleum, Western Union and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Santa Fe 4s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and American Telephone issues were the firmest members of the gilt-edge corporate group. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s eased fractionally on a small turnover.

The foreign department claimed comparatively little trading interest and price changes were narrow. There were small gains in French issues in some of the Germans and in British 5½s, Chile 6s, and Poland 7s. Italian 7s dropped a point on a few transfers, while slight fractional losses were registered by Canada 4s, and Japanese 5½s.

Fresh Setbacks In Chicago Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—With all grain markets scheduled for a holiday Monday, and with the Liverpool market closed tomorrow, year-end settlements of accounts weakened wheat prices today.

Declines in prices carried wheat in Chicago down to more than 3 cents under yesterday's top. Warmer weather with snow was predicted for a large part of the United States winter wheat belt, and this tended to remove crop damage fears.

Wheat closed unstable, 2⅛-2⅝ below yesterday's finish, corn 1¼-1⅞ down, oats ¾-1¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents decline.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
December	.82⅜	.82⅜	.80⅞	.80⅞	—.02⅛
May	.85¼	.85⅜	.83½	.83½	—.02¼
July	.84½	.84½	.82⅜	.82⅜	—.02⅛
	Corn				
December	.44⅜	.44¾	.43⅞	.43⅞	—.01⅜
May	.51	.51⅜	.49⅞	.50⅛	—.01⅜
July	.53¼	.53¾	.51¼	.52	—.01⅜
	Oats				
December	.34	.34¼	.33½	.33½	—.01¼
May	.37¼	.37½	.36⅜	.36½	—.½
July	.35⅝	.35½	.34⅜	.34⅜	—.01⅛

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net chg
December	.62¾	.61	.61	—.02⅛
May	.65	.64	.64⅛	—.01½
July	.66⅜	.65	.65	—.01⅜

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
January	103.00	104.00	—.60
March	103.80	105.20	—1.00
May	104.80	106.00	—1.00
July	105.00	106.20	—1.00
October	105.30	106.50	—1.00

Tone at close, steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 29	Last Dec. 28
13¾	3		Adams Express	4800	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7
71	39	5	Adams Exp pf	300	69⅝	69½	69½	
21¾	8	2	Adams Millis	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
12½	8½		Addressograph	100	8½	8½	8½	
112	47½	3⅜†	Air Reduction	1600	99¾	99¾	99¾	100½
4	½		Airway Elec App	100	8	2	2	1¾
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3300	22	21½	21¾	21¾
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	2300	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	5½	5½	5½	
149⅜	70¾	6§	Allied Chem	3100	147⅞	146¼	147½	147⅞
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	126	124½	125	
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	900	17½	17	17	17½
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	200	12¾	12½	12½	
47	18½	2	Amerada	1100	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¼
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	400	25¼	24¾	24¾	25
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	39¼	39¼	39¼	
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	300	8¾	8½	8½	8½
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	29½	28½	29½	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	94½	94½	94½	
100½	49½	4	Am Can	3600	99¼	97½	98	98¾
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	125	125	125	
39¾	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	200	24¾	24⅞	24¾	25½
14	1⅝		Am Chain	300	7½	7	7½	7
31½	3½		Am Chain pf	*100	19½	19½	19½	
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	47½	46¾	47½	
89⅝	13		Am Com Alcohol	4400	52	50¼	50⅝	49½
6	1		Am Encaustic T	1500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
13	3⅛		Am European	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
19⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	4500	8½	8	8¼	8¼
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Uow pf	300	18	17¾	17¾	16½
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	500	11	10½	10½	10½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18½	18½	18½	
17½	3⅜		Am Ice	1400	6½	*6¼	6½	6½
15⅞	14¼		Am International	2800	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
3½	1¼		Am La France	400	⅞	¾	¾	
39⅝	8⅜		Am Locomotive	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	28½
63	17⅞		Am Loco pf	400	51	51	51	51
23⅜	2½		Am Metal	500	20	19¾	19¾	19½
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	22½	21⅝	21⅝	
19¾	4		Am Power & Lt	3400	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	14	13⅝	13⅞	14
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	7400	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14¼
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	5100	19	18½	18⅞	19⅛
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	38½	38	38	37½
7⅝	⅞		Am Seating	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	19¾	19½	19½	
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	6100	44½	43¾	43¾	44⅜
94	31		Am Smelt & R pf	400	99¼	97	97	96
73	40½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	70	70	70	69½
27	40		Am Steel Fdries	800	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
47⅜	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	35¾
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	47	47	47	48
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9500	112	110	110	111⅜
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	200	4½	4	4	
39⅝	7		Am Type F pf	40	8	7⅞	7⅞	8½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5100	18¾	18	18½	18⅜
17	3½		Am Woolen	600	13	13	13	13
61⅛	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	700	64⅜	64½	64½	65
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	10600	14⅜	13¾	14	14¼
15½	4⅛		Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	700	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¼
7⅝	1½		Armour Ill A	1900	4¼	4	4¼	4¾
5	¾		Armour Ill B	800	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
93	7		Armour Ill pf	900	59¾	56½	58½	55⅝
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	900	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	
9½	2		Artloom Corp	80	4	4	4	4
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	800	11½	11½	11½	11¼
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	3300	56¾	55½	55½	56
74¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	500	73¾	73¼	73¾	73⅝
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	500	41½	40½	41	40½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3700	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	29¼
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	1500	38⅝	38	38	38½
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	83	83	83	
31½	11⅝		Atlas Tack	1900	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10½
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	3100	54⅛	52¾	54	54
9¾	4⅛		Austin Nichols	400	7⅜	6⅝	7⅛	6¾
10⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	9700	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	2600	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	400	37	37	37	37¾
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	4800	23¾	23	23	23
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	25½	25⅛	25½	25¼
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	2500	41⅜	40½	40½	41⅜
110	66⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	97	97	97	
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	70	3	2⅞	2⅞	
24½	5⅛		Barker Bros pf	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
11	3		Barnsdall A	3800	8⅛	8	8¼	8⅛
27	7		Beatrice Cream	500	10¼	10	10	10
12½	3½		Belding Hem	200	9	8⅞	9	8¾
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial IndLoan	400	14¼	14	14	14
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	6800	17	16¾	16⅞	17
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	9400	37¼	36½	36¾	37¼
62	25½		Beth Steel pf	400	66	65⅝	65⅝	65½
29½	6⅝		Bigelow Sanford	180	29½	29	29	2 6½
19½	3½		Blaw Knox	200	11¼	10¼	10¼	9⅞
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	57½	56⅜	56⅜	56¾
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	6800	20	19½	19⅞	19⅜
21⅝	5½	.25†	Borg Warner	8100	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21½
14⅜	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	11800	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	1900	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4400	79	78½	79	79
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	64¼	64⅛	64¼	64
18½	13¼		Brunswick Balke	200	7	7	7	6½
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	400	7	6⅜	6⅞	6½
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	40	25½	25	25½	25
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	700	3⅝	3¼	3½	3½
13¼	2½		Bullard	1800	9½	8⅞	8⅞	8½
20⅞	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	15¾	15⅜	15½	15⅜
8	1		Bush Terminal	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8	4⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	80	4¾	4½	4½	4⅜
2⅞	1		Butler & Superior	600	1½	1½	1½	
7½	1¼		Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
43¼	8¼		Byers	600	23	22¼	22¼	23½
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	10	47½	47½	47½	48
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	900	19½	19	19½	19½
2¾	¼		Callahan	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
9⅝	2		Calumet & Hecla	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
41½	7½	†1	Canada Dry	300	25⅛	25	25	25½
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pac	3400	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12⅝
35½	14	1§	Cannon Mills	100	29	29	29	29
103½	30½		Case Thresh	2500	68½	67	68½	68⅝
29⅜	5½	12½	Caterpillar Trac	1600	25⅜	25	25	24⅜
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	8900	37½	33½	34⅜	37½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30	30	30	30
122	38		Central RR of NJ	100	61	61	61	
4⅜	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	2400	35	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	3½	3½	3½	
52½	14⅞	2.52	Ches peake Corp	300	34½	34	34	33¾
46	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3400	40¼	40	40¼	40
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	1300	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	3300	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
14⅞	1¼		Chi & N western	2200	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7
24¾	2		Chi & N west pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	7	7	7	
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
13½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
10⅛	2		Childs Company	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
55⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	49600	55⅞	54¾	54¾	55⅜
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
3⅝	¼		City Stores	400	1	1	1	1
2⅛	⅛		City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	2400	10¾	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
16	3		Collins & Aikman	400	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10¼
17⅜	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	700	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
51	9		Colo Fuel pf	50	12½	11	11	12
42¾	12½		Colo Fuel pf	10	20	20	20	
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	17300	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅝
80	6	6	Columbia G of A	500	52¾	52⅛	52⅜	51¾
28	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	100	24	24	24	
71½	23⅜	2	Columbian Carb	100	24	24	24	
19¼	4		Comm Credit	1100	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅜
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	23½	23½	23½	23
10⅞	6½		Comm Cred pf	50	91	90	90	
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	37½	37½	47½	
25½	18¼	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	24	24	24	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	36	35¾	35¾	36
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	11500	32⅛	31½	31½	32
6⅛	1¼		Comwlth & So	15600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth & Sou pf	1400	23⅜	21¾	22	22⅜
11	3		Conde Nast Pub	200	9½	9	9½	9
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	24¼	23½	23½	23¾
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	500	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
64⅞	34	3	Consol Gas	18700	38¾	37⅞	38⅜	37⅝
85	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	83¾	83	83	83
15¾	5		Consol Oil	8200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅜
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	500	1	⅞	1	1
4½	¼		Container B	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
3½	½		Cont Baking B	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	46⅝	46½	46½	
78⅜	35½	2½	Cont Can	3900	75⅞	75	75⅞	75⅛
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
4	1		Cont Motors	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	3400	17⅞	17	17¼	17⅛
90⅜	45⅜	3*	Corn Products	1400	74⅞	74	74	75
7½	2⅜		Coty	700	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
39½	23	2§	Cream of Wheat	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
65	14¼		Crown Cork & Sl	700	31½	30½	31	30⅝
27	40		Crown Zellerbach	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
47⅜	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	35¾
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	47	47	47	48
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9500	112	110	110	111⅜
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	200	4½	4	4	
39⅝	7		Am Type F pf	40	8	7⅞	7⅞	8½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5100	18¾	18	18½	18⅜
17	3½		Am Woolen	600	13	13	13	13
61⅛	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	700	64⅜	64½	64½	65
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	10600	14⅜	13¾	14	14¼
15½	4⅛		Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	700	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¼
7⅝	1½		Armour Ill A	1900	4¼	4	4¼	4¾
5	¾		Armour Ill B	800	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
93	7		Armour Ill pf	900	59¾	56½	58½	55⅝
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	900	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	
9½	2		Artloom Corp	80	4	4	4	4
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	800	11½	11½	11½	11¼
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	3300	56¾	55½	55½	56
74¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	500	73¾	73¼	73¾	73⅝
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	500	41½	40½	41	40½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3700	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	29¼
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	1500	38⅝	38	38	38½
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	83	83	83	
31½	11⅝		Atlas Tack	1900	10¾	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	3100	54⅛	52¾	54	54
9¾	4⅛		Austin Nichols	400	7⅜	6⅝	7⅛	6¾
10⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	9700	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	2600	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	400	37	37	37	37¾
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	4800	23¾	23	23	23
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	25½	25⅛	25½	25¼
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	2500	41⅜	40½	40½	41⅜
110	66⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	97	97	97	
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	70	3	2⅞	2⅞	
24½	5⅛		Barker Bros pf	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
11	3		Barnsdall A	3800	8⅛	8	8¼	8⅛
27	7		Beatrice Cream	500	10¼	10	10	10
12½	3½		Belding Hem	200	9	8⅞	9	8¾
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial IndLoan	400	14¼	14	14	14
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	6800	17	16¾	16⅞	17
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	9400	37¼	36½	36¾	37¼
62	25½		Beth Steel pf	400	66	65⅝	65⅝	65½
29½	6⅝		Bigelow Sanford	180	29½	29	29	2 6½
19½	3½		Blaw Knox	200	11¼	10¼	10¼	9⅞
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	57½	56⅜	56⅜	56¾
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	6800	20	19½	19⅞	19⅜
21⅝	5½	.25†	Borg Warner	8100	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21½
14⅜	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	11800	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	1900	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4400	79	78½	79	79
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	64¼	64⅛	64¼	64
18½	13¼		Brunswick Balke	200	7	7	7	6½
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	400	7	6⅜	6⅞	6½
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	40	25½	25	25½	25
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	700	3⅝	3¼	3½	3½
13¼	2½		Bullard	1800	9½	8⅞	8⅞	8½
20⅞	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	15¾	15⅜	15½	15⅜
8	1		Bush Terminal	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8	4⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	80	4¾	4½	4½	4⅜
2⅞	1		Butler & Superior	600	1½	1½	1½	
7½	1¼		Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
43¼	8¼		Byers	600	23	22¼	22¼	23½
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	10	47½	47½	47½	48
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	900	19½	19	19½	19½
2¾	¼		Callahan	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
9⅝	2		Calumet & Hecla	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
41½	7½	†1	Canada Dry	300	25⅛	25	25⅛	25½
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pac	3400	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12⅝
35½	14	1§	Cannon Mills	100	29	29	29	29
103½	30½		Case Thresh	2500	68½	67	68½	68⅝
29⅜	5½	12½	Caterpillar Trac	1600	25⅜	25	25	24⅜
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	8900	37½	33½	34⅜	37½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30	30	30	30
122	38		Central RR of NJ	100	61	61	61	
4⅜	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	2400	35	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	3½	3½	3½	
52½	14⅞	2.52	Ches peake Corp	300	34½	34	34	33¾
46	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3400	40¼	40	40¼	40
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	1300	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	3300	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
14⅞	1¼		Chi & N western	2200	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7
24¾	2		Chi & N west pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	7	7	7	
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
13½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
10⅛	2		Childs Company	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
55⅞	7¾	2

Financial: News and Comment

Money Savants Asked to Share Their Knowledge

Questionnaire Submitted by Consumers' Guild to Fisher's '18'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The small select group of economists and bankers whom Prof. Irving Fisher designated as the only persons who "understand the real meaning of money" are to have an opportunity of sharing their knowledge with the man in the street. The Consumers Guild intends to send them all a questionnaire.

The questionnaire follows in full:

"What is the meaning of money?

"Is it essential to its function that money be a thing of value? Is it essential that it be in the form of a promissory note by a specified issuer? Is it essential that it carry a specification of exchange value in one or two commodities such as gold or silver? If so, why must such commodity be arbitrarily priced, or denied a free market. Is it possible to have a true commodity dollar without intrinsic value or specie redemption sponsored only by the trader and backed solely by the commodity which it negotiates in exchange? Is the issuance of money the sole prerogative of the sovereign and, if not, who may issue money?

"Is the fiat of the United States Government upholding the price of gold, or is gold upholding the creditability of the fiat? What would be the influence upon our money and trade and upon the price of gold if the United States Government refused to buy gold at any price and sold it at the best price obtainable in a free world market?

"Can the United States, by inflating the price of gold or silver, inflate the price of any or all other commodities? Is price determined by supply and demand of commodities or by supply and demand of money? Is the volume of trade influenced by the volume of money or vice versa, and why?

"In round numbers, the United States has outstanding $7,000,000,000 of currency and $22,000,000,000 of bonds and other interest-bearing instruments. Aside from the interest factor and the negotiability, is there any difference in essence between these two forms of obligations? Are they both money?

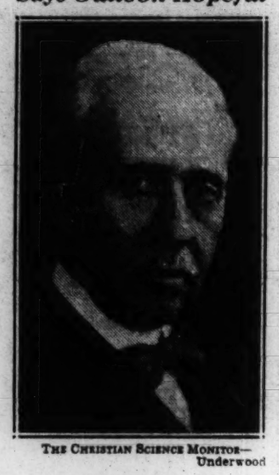
"What part of the existing $40,000,000,000 of bank deposits is money? Of what is the balance constituted? What was the $25,000,000,000 of bank deposits that has disappeared in the last four years while government currency and bonds have increased about $5,000,000,000? If you use the term 'credit money,' please define the difference between money and credit money, give the quantitative relation, if any, and the authorized issuer of both.

"Does President Roosevelt have any power (aside from government loans and expenditures) to increase or decrease or stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar? If so, name the power and the effect of its exercise.

"Has there ever been an instance of monetary inflation (depreciation of the purchasing power of the currency) in any nation whose fiat had not suffered discredit? If so, please name one or two. Can a nation with sound credit depreciate the purchasing power of its money by any device whatsoever? If so, please name such a device.

"Is it possible for the Constitution to convey to Congress the power to 'coin money and regulate the value thereof,' or is there an economic law that frustrates statutory law?"

Says Outlook Hopeful



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

J. C. Penney

Chairman of the J. C. Penney Company

Penney Visualizes 'New Deal' Success With United Effort

By J. C. Penney

"It is with a lighter heart that I review conditions in the business world in these closing days of 1933. One shudders as one reflects upon the conditions that prevailed at the close of the last few years. But in the intervening 12 months a new hopefulness and a new spirit almost of adventure seems to have gripped the great mass of the people of this country. An experiment in governmental direction and social relations has been inaugurated that bids fair to be as far-reaching and comprehensive as any legislative enactment in the history of our country. We are too close now to these portentous changes to comprehend their magnitude as fully as we will in future years.

"It is a recognized fact, however, that conditions have undergone phenomenal improvement within the year.

"Though millions are still unemployed, let us not forget that our newly employed are numbered by the millions, and that the nation's purchasing power has been increased by billions of dollars. Railroad traffic and bank clearings—those barometers of industry—give evidence of increasing vigor in American business throughout the country.

"The position of labor has been improved and child labor and sweatshop conditions have been abolished.

"Although great progress has been made, it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of so vast a measure. There are many factors favorable for its success. But all plans succeed or fail to the extent that our people understand and act in harmony with them. If every individual and every corporation cooperated fully in the Government's efforts, we may hope for a large measure of ultimate success; if many sidestep and violate their responsibilities in this matter the results may be more serious than we can imagine."

Heavy Silver Shipments On Way to New York

LAREDO, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP) — Heavy shipments of bar silver from Monterrey, Mexico, to New York have been passing through Laredo this week. Wednesday 498 bars valued at $862,801 were cleared. Yesterday's shipment was 423 bars valued at $732,081.

Says the Gold Standard Needs A Safety Valve

Warren and Pearson Discuss Monetary Problem Before Economists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—"If the gold standard is to have a fair chance for survival, it requires some kind of a safety valve," declared Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, joint authors of "Prices," in a paper read at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, at Philadelphia. Professor Warren is the President's adviser on money policy.

The paper continues:

"Gold, like every other commodity, has always been unstable in value. The most stable period in the English experience was from 1840 to 1914, but violent fluctuations occurred during this period. From 1840 to 1849 the purchasing power of gold for commodities in England rose 38 per cent. From 1849 to 1873, its purchasing power fell 33 per cent. From 1873 to 1896 its purchasing power rose 80 per cent. From 1896 to 1914 it fell 29 per cent.

"From 1914 to 1920 its purchasing power fell 54 per cent; and from 1920 to 1932, rose 220 per cent, at which time its exchange value for commodities was the highest in the history of the gold standard in England.

"It is to be expected that gold will continue to have a high value for some years. Whether or not this forecast continues to be true, it is practically certain that its value will fluctuate violently. The best that can be expected from the various control measures is to prevent the fluctuation from being as erratic as they might otherwise be.

"With 34 countries off gold, and several others that are likely to go off with the scramble to acquire gold; with the possibilities of sudden movement of gold from one country to another; with the great development of foreign investments which at any time may be shifted; with the shift of some of the densely populated countries of Europe from a creditor to a debtor position; and with war uncertainties and desires for gold for military purposes, decided fluctuations in the value of gold are to be expected; and it is to be expected that these fluctuations will be around a high value.

"Some Americans think that being on gold regardless of the rate is all that is required. They seem to have forgotten our experience from 1929 to February, 1933. To set any figure that is to hold for a generation certainly involves a considerable element of risk, both to our prosperity and to the future of the gold standard. The gold standard might be unable to survive another unsuccessful world attempt to reëstablish it. A proposal to provide some method for making future necessary changes in the price of gold without the necessity of long years of economic distress and political agitation would seem to be a conservative proposal."

Aim to Relieve New York State Mortgage Malady

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Some method of relieving New York State's mortgage malady—perhaps by the application of hard cash—will be sought, it was indicated, by the Moreland Act inquiry which is about to sift the complicated guaranteed mortgage situation.

George W. Alger, named Moreland Act Commissioner by Governor Lehman, began a series of conferences last night with his counsel, Alfred A. Cook, to map out the inquiry.

New York Banks Place Heavy Charges on Small Deposits

NRA Code Agreed Upon by City Institutions Puts Fee on All Services, Including One on Deposit Slip —Accounts Under $500 Pay More

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Sweeping changes in banking practices as they relate to deposits is proposed in a National Recovery Act code, agreed to by representatives of 138 banks and banking houses in New York City, which is being placed today before the American Bankers' Association and the National Recovery Administration code committee. Especially does the proposed code hit the small depositors, who not only will be charged a fee on the amount of their balances, but will be called upon to pay an additional tax to their bank on every check drawn, and on every deposit slip, with an additional fee for the deposit slip.

Balances Must Be $500

The code, which was agreed upon yesterday and which will become effective on Jan. 1 if approved by the National Recovery Administration, calls for a bank balance by each depositor that will average $500 a month. Smaller balances would be taxed.

On balances under $200, depositors would have to pay a charge of not less than $2 a month, less an allowance of five cents for every $25 of balance, while a depositor with a $100 balance would pay $2, less 20 cents. In addition to this service fee, the depositor would have to pay two and a half cents for every check or deposit item over a fixed minimum quota based on the depositor's balance.

While the service charge is eliminated on all balances averaging $500, there would be, however, check and deposit fees on balances averaging less than $10,000 a month.

Interest payments on Christmas and vacation club funds would be abolished and thrift accounts of less than $5 would draw no interest. A charge of 50 cents would be levied against every thrift depositor who closes his account within three months from the day it was opened and an extra charge would be made for replacing lost thrift account pass-books.

Metered Service Plan

Checks drawn on other banks would be taxed from 10 to 25 cents each, and a charge of $2 would be made against any check returned on account of insufficient funds or because of post-date or for any other reason under control of the depositor.

The code was described as a "metered service plan" that provides a fixed charge for every service a bank performs. These, naturally, include both trust and foreign departments.

The charges which banks and banking houses in the counties of the Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond may make are slightly lower than those in Manhattan.

The code is the result of several weeks' work by the New York City Bankers National Recovery Administration Committee headed by Mr. Merrell P. Callaway, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. The committee was under what was tantamount to an injunction to bring in a code before the end of the year or accept a code drafted by the Banking Code Committee of the National Recovery Administration and the American Bankers Association.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, (By mail)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht may possibly have fancied himself in the rôle of Portia, pleading for mercy from the Shylocks who foregathered a couple of weeks ago to represent Germany's long-term creditors in negotiations for the renewal of the transfer moratorium. In fact, however, the President of the Reichsbank did not plead, but harangued, and throughout these interchanges his tone has been that of one backed by nine points of the law. In a peremptory cable to the Bank of England, he announced that the conference would begin at such and such an hour. "You are requested to attend in my parlour at 10 o'clock on December 5th," said the spider to the fly.

Capacity to Pay

Dr. Schacht's fly-paper was a statement of Germany's position in relation to capacity to pay her debts. It is true that the gold and foreign exchange reserve of the Reichsbank has risen by RM. 130,000,000 ($31,000,000 gold) since the application of the moratorium last June, but this Dr. Schacht ascribes to the operation of the law against the secret accumulation of capital abroad. It is true, again, that after allowing for invisible exports Germany's balance of trade has been running sufficiently high—up to November at any rate—to provide the interest (roughly RM. 1,000,000,000 per annum) payable on her public and private foreign indebtedness. But the Jewish boycott has not yet exerted its full effect on German exports, many of which, moreover, as Dr. Schacht recalls, are so-called "additional exports," financed as a by-product of the transfer moratorium itself.

The method by which this is done is most ingenious. It will be remembered that since last June a transfer moratorium has been imposed on the service of all Germany's external debts, except those incurred after July, 1931, and those covered by the stand-still agreements. The interest and amortization of the Dawes loan, and the interest on the Young loan, have been transferred in full; but no other amortization payments have been transferred, and only half the interest, at a maximum rate of 4 per cent per annum. The remaining half, though paid in reichsmarks to the Konversionskasse by the debtors, has been paid to the creditors only in the form of scrip. The Golddiskontbank was prepared to buy the scrip at half its face value, paying foreign currencies, and, having thus made a nominal 100 per cent profit on the sale of dollars, or sterling, or whatever it might be, was in a position to finance by disguised subsidies the augmentation of German exports. Everybody was pleased except Germany's trade competitors, on the one hand, and, on the other, the foreign creditors, who have in effect been paid only 75 per cent of their interest.

Under the latest decision of the Reichsbank, cash transfers will in future be limited to 30 per cent of the interest. On the assumption that the remainder will be paid in scrip, acceptable to the Golddiskontbank at one-half its face value, the effective proportion of interest paid will be 65 per cent. Creditors, of course, are never very much comforted by the argument that their money buys more now.

Debts and Tariffs

The fundamental problem tends to be obscured by these adjustments. If Germany—or any other debtor country—is to pay her debts, the creditor countries must be prepared to accept her goods. Part of the trouble is that the bondholders and the debtor's trade rivals are not identical persons. London's interests are different from those of Birmingham. At this juncture, in England as in the United States, the manufacturer, being an employer of labor, ranks higher in the public esteem than the financier. Both, of course, can prosper simultaneously, but it is difficult to take a long view on short rations.

It is clear that the financing of exports with reichsmarks obtained by the repurchase of scrip at a discount is in many respects equivalent to depreciation of the mark against its gold parity. The creditors, however, are "caught coming and going." First they are paid the equivalent, in reichsmarks, of what is due to them, not in terms of gold, but in terms of their own depreciated dollars or pounds; and then they can convert the marks only as if the latter were themselves depreciated. From their point of view, an out-and-out devaluation of the mark against gold would be far more satisfactory, and would leave less scope for discrimination among the different creditors. However, it does not suit Dr. Schacht, the savior of the mark after the debacle of 1923, nor presumably would it suit the petitbourgeois elements in Germany, who are the mainstay of the National Socialist movement and who lost their assets in the great inflation, yet felt all the bitterness of the subsequent deflationary period.

The Future of the Dollar

Meanwhile the London market has preserved its skeptical attitude toward the opposite program of depreciating the dollar willy-nilly. As soon as there were signs of a pause in the officially engineered decline, the short bears covered their commitments and drove the dollar above its gold-parities. The long bear position in dollars, on the other hand, in the shape of an alleged total of $2,000,000,000 of capital exported from the U. S. in the past 18 months, is probably as great as it ever was, and it will not be liquidated until stabilization is assured. Then the will and the capacity of the Administration to hold down the dollar by buying gold will really be put to the test.

Whispers that the President was shortly going to stabilize the dollar at the equivalent of 62 cents gold, and that Governor Harrison had been negotiating with Governor Norman and others to this effect, were not given much credence in London. No one could see why Mr. Roosevelt should brave the political risks of fixing the gold-value of the dollar at this moment, and as for sterling-dollar stabilization, London itself would be very reluctant to link the pound to a dollar which is in the precarious position of being undervalued commercially yet over-valued in relation to the official gold price. It would be rather like trusting one's life to a heavier-than-air plane freighted with a gas bag.

Associated British Railways Organized

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Another sign of the times is seen in the announcement made today by Sir Josiah Stamp, the chairman and president of executive, London Midland & Scottish Railway Company; Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London & North Eastern Railway Company, and Sir Herbert A. Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway Company, that on and from Jan. 1, 1934, the American interests and organization of these three great railroads will be consolidated in one office at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

This new organization will be known as the Associated British Railways, Inc., and a specially trained staff has been engaged to operate under the personal leadership of Mr. T. R. Dester (formerly vice-president, London Midland & Scottish Corporation), who has been appointed general traffic manager for the United States and Canada.

A new service to the public will be inaugurated, which, by the authority of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference, will operate all-inclusive tours from the ports of the United States and Canada throughout Europe, and all classes of steamship and European travel will be undertaken.

U. S. Still Leads In Exports and Is No. 2 in Imports

Minimizes "Exaggerated Hopes" of American Trade With Russia

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The United States continues to lead all the nations as an exporting nation and is second only to the United Kingdom as an importing country, according to the National Foreign Trade Council.

"We retain a little more than a third of our gains over the rest of the world in exports since the war," says the annual statement. "The importance of this foreign trade as a factor contributory to our national resistance to business depression cannot be overestimated."

Latin-American Trade Grows

For the first 10 months of 1933, trade with Europe amounted to $853,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the same period in 1932. It is further shown that for the first time in three years our exports to Latin America for the 10 months of this year ending Oct. 31, exceeded those for the corresponding months of 1932, our exports totaling $191,423,700 for 1933, compared with $176,196,651 for last year.

"The stimulation of our trade with Latin America," it says, "is due to our increased imports from these countries, to the reduced prices of American exports in terms of the 100-cent gold dollar and to the modification of exchange restrictions and the release of frozen American collections in Brazil and Argentina.

"The level of our prices, in terms of gold, has decreased by about 1 per cent from last year, when the corresponding figure for the 12 months of 1932 was 72½ per cent of the export index of 1913. Exporters are following with close interest the steady rise of export prices and it is worthy of note that from a low point of 68 per cent for the first quarter of the year they have increased to 79 for the third quarter and are estimated at about 84 for the last three months of the present year."

The Russian Market

In considering the possibilities of the Russian market for United States trade, the review points out that Russian imports average about $400,000,000 annually, of which this country might expect about $100,000,000, depending upon what long-term credit arrangements can be made here. As the economic policy of Soviet Russia tends toward national self-sufficiency, the trade council minimizes the "exaggerated hopes of many Americans of a large permanent Russian market for American manufactured goods."

"That there is a temporary market for machinery and other producer goods should not lead the United States to build false hopes on a trade agreement which in some of its most important details may prejudice our trade arrangements with other countries that provide a permanent market for both producer and consumer goods," the report declares.

Number of Motor Owners Decreases As Taxes Expand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—While motor vehicle ownership has decreased 10 per cent since 1929, collections of special motor vehicle taxes have advanced steadily and this year will attain a peak of $1,170,000,000—26 per cent more than the 1929 total, it was revealed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

This fact was cited in a brief forwarded to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress by the Chamber strongly recommending the discontinuance of "discriminatory Federal levies on automotive products."

Pointing out that in two months compliance with the Government's recovery program had raised the industry's labor and material costs so much that they are being compelled to advance prices about 15 per cent, the car makers warned that relief from some share of these government-imposed costs is necessary if the industry is to have access to the wider markets which it has earned.

Declaring opposition to the principle of discriminatory taxation, the automobile manufacturers expressed their belief that whatever taxation is necessary should be general in character and should not discriminate against a specific industry. In the case of the automobile industry, it is charged that these special levies accentuate the depression-created sales resistance to its higher-priced products.

Seek Embargo On Mexican Green Peas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

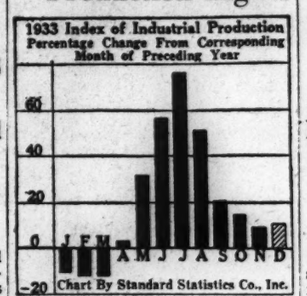
CALIPATRIA, Calif., Dec. 29—Imperial Valley growers are now seeking an embargo on Mexican green peas.

Claiming rapidly increasing importations from the southern country threaten market prices and hence employment of 3000 men in their fields, C. O. Hoober, president of the Imperial County Farm Bureau, with north end valley growers, has wired Washington, seeking President Roosevelt's ear.

The American growers say that, due to lack of frost and a depressed market, they cannot dispose of 300 carlots of the product yet to be shipped unless they receive assurance that the eastern markets will not be flooded.

The Mexican Government, seeking to wipe out unscrupulous middlemen and financiers, has formed a "coöperative," forcing growers to ship and pick on order. American growers who had invested in large acreages, contemplating a free market, said they suffered loss of capital as well as profits.

Index of Industrial Production Higher


1933 Index of Industrial Production
Percentage Change From Corresponding Month of Preceding Year
60
40
20
0
-20
J F M A M J J A S O N D
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production is estimated for December at a figure slightly higher than that for November.

As may be noted on the chart, the index has compared favorably with 1932 in every one of the last nine months.

New Federal Edict Asks Individuals Turn In All Gold

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — The Treasury Department called in all gold held by individuals under a drastic new order which removes the original $100 exemption granted by the President last August. A supplementary fine of twice the amount of gold held by the violator is applied by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Acting Secretary of Treasury. As holders of the gold bullion turn in their metal to the Federal Reserve Banks they will be reimbursed at the rate of only $20.67 an ounce which is the old price, contrasted to the price of $34.06 now allowed for newly-mined gold.

Five exceptions are made to the new executive anti-hoarding order; these are: Gold bullion held under federal license; rare and unusual gold coins; unmelted scrap gold and gold possessed for industrial, professional and ornamental use; gold in possession of the reserve banks and RFC, and gold bullion and foreign gold owned by aliens.

The new regulations are supposed to be designed to remove technical legal defenses already offered in court in cases of alleged hoarders, based upon the claim that the regulatory order invoked previously was issued by the President instead of by the Treasury Department. In addition the action is another step in cornering all the nation's gold in the hands of the Treasury itself.

Lumber Industry Turns Definitely Upward in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29 (By U. P.)—Chile's lumber industry has definitely turned the corner and is on the upgrade, according to Enrique Langdon, manager of the Lumber Association of Chile.

Increased building construction, which is now at 65 per cent of boom years, and a thriving export trade to Peru and Argentina, are the principal reasons for the revival, Mr. Langdon announced. Government legislation forcing the packing of potatoes, flour and other commodities in wooden cases also has had a beneficial influence.

Rauli, the principal Chilean export wood, now sells at levels 100 per cent above the 1931 price. Pine is being used largely in the construction of horse drawn vehicles, now much in vogue in this country because of the scarcity and costliness of gasoline.

The match industry is operating at high production levels following the repeal of certain taxes and the receipt of large export orders from Ecuador and other South American countries. This has resulted in increased consumption of poplar. Similarly, the Puente Alto paper mills, which are now operating night and day with an output 500 per cent above that of boom years, are absorbing large quantities of lumber for pulping. The factory now supplies one-third of Chilean newsprint necessities.

New Designs At Furniture Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 29—Thousands of new patterns in all types of furniture will be shown at the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition which opens Jan. 2 and runs through Jan. 13.

The displays will include more than 400 new bedroom suites and groupings; 250 new dining-room suites and groupings; 700 new living room suites and ensembles; 1000 new tables; 300 new desks for women, secretaries, chests and cabinets; 500 new novelties; 50 new breakfast groupings; 100 new kitchen cabinets, bases and tables; 100 new metal bedroom suites, chairs, tables and living room groupings; several hundred new lamps, shades, clocks, bookcases and miscellaneous pieces.

The large volume of new furniture, exposition association officers state, indicates the confidence of the manufacturers in the future of the furniture industry. They assert there will be a good demand for good furniture in the January market.

For the first time, the new all-American furniture period will be shown. This period, described as heavier than Eighteenth Century English and lighter than Early Georgian periods, was created by George Pike, local designer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 179

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1934.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer
Boston, December 26, 1933.

Unevenly Higher Prices Recorded For Live Stock

Particularly Good Demand for Light Cattle—Hogs Close Week Steady

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—The livestock markets gave an uneven but fairly good account of themselves during the holiday week at the Union Stock Yards here according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

All fat cattle except medium to good weighty bullocks sold unevenly higher; hogs could not maintain last Saturday's sharp advance but closed the week steady to 10 cents higher than a week ago, although fully 25 cents lower than this week's high time when $3.75 was paid. Lambs continued to advance, gaining 25-35 cents, the top going to $7.95.

It was a scramble all week for light cattle, the cheaper grades scaling 1000 pounds downward gathering the lion's share of the uptrn. A week ago little heifer and mixed yearlings were demoralized but this week abridged runs led to a 50 cents to $1 advance.

Meanwhile, good to choice 900-1050-pound yearling steers advanced 25 cents, the top being $6.50, with numerous loads at $6-$6.25. Mixed steers and heifers sold up to $6.25, most of the heifer crop being medium to good grades selling at $5.25 down to $4.50. Similar cattle sold late a week earlier at $4, down to $3.50.

But weighty steers predominated in crop, finishers rushing in the tail-end of the largest fed crop on record. Bulk sold at $4.75@$5.75, prime 1467-pund offerings reaching $6; 1616 pounds $5.25, and 1922 pounds $3.90.

Although weighty steers in the sense o. 1350-1600-pound kinds sold reliably there was no dependable market on offerings scaling over 1800 pounds. The average weight of steers during the week exceeded the week earlier by 50 pounds, this suggesting the increased supply of weighty bullocks. All other killing classes advanced, cows gaining 25 cents, bulls 25@40 cents, and vealers $1@$2. Frigid weather made for an exceedingly short run of vealers and stockers and feeders.

The closing top on hogs was $3.40, this market being within 15 cents of the December low. Light offerings and medium weight butchers shot up last Saturday reflected the largest down turn, 180-220 pounds averages closing at $3.35 and $3.40, with a few 230-240 pounds at $3.40. Throughout the week there was an undertone of strength on butchers scaling 230 pounds upward, but light hogs met buyer resistance.

As prices advanced in the sheep house it became a $7.50-$7.75 market on wool skins, the few clippers offered selling at $6.30-$6.60. Top at $7.95 goes back to last August. Trade reports indicate that Colorado fed lambs will run freely after the first of the year. The closing undertone was weak to lower.

Steel Output 37 P. C. of Capacity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—After an interruption on Christmas, steel output has rebounded to 37 per cent of capacity, as compared with 36 per cent a week ago. However, operations are likely to taper off as the year-end approaches, and the time required for conversion into finished material precludes further production of raw steel against fourth quarter contracts, says Iron Age.

While the tension under which the industry is working is fully as severe as a week ago, it now seems probable that virtually all the tonnage specified against contracts will be rolled an don cars before the deadline date.

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS Jan. 2

Deposits Received by Mail

A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square
Cambridge

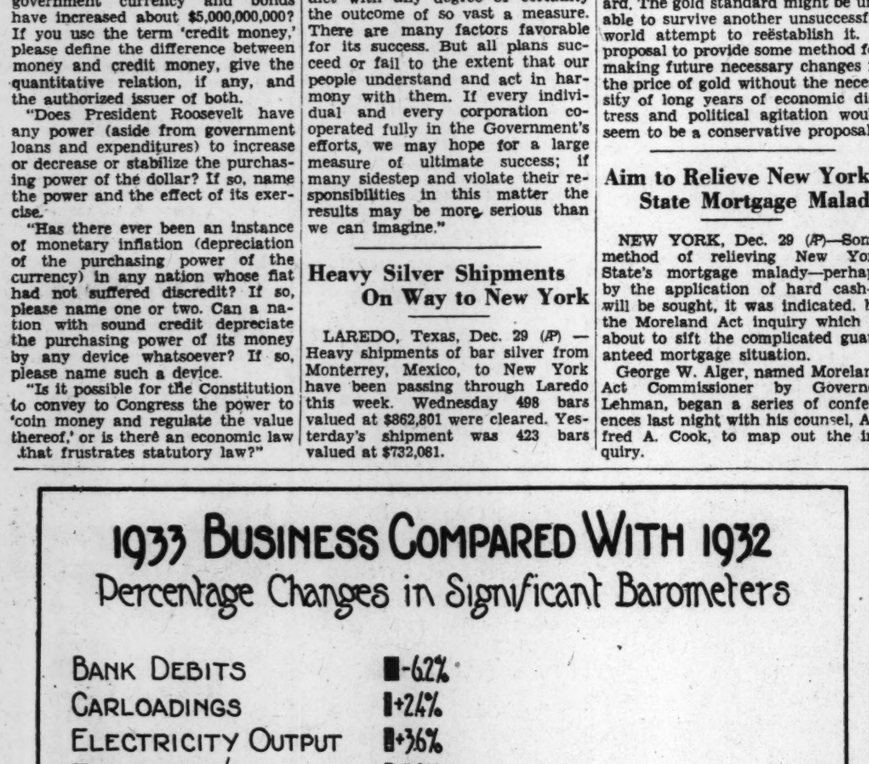
DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS JAN.2

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS JAN.2

1933 BUSINESS COMPARED WITH 1932

Percentage Changes in Significant Barometers



(FIGURES MOSTLY ON ELEVEN MONTH BASIS)

CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATES, BOSTON

World Digests U. S. Position In Foreign Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington by some leaders who so long been friendly with treaty-isionst aims.

Even on a basis of percentages these critics urge that 90 per cent is considerably too high and at least 20 per cent of the peoples wish change. They further disapprove of official American praise for the status quo without recognition that change is often equally desirable.

President Roosevelt's statement, on the heels of a French Cabinet decision yesterday to reduce bombing aircraft if other powers would follow, seemed a pat agreement with French policy. There is reason to doubt that the President meant precisely this and that he intended to throw a bouquet to Paris. Rather, his words are taken in a general context to imply that conquest and territorial aggrandisement are not desired by more than a small percentage of the world's peoples. They are thus interpreted to be no more of a rebuke to Germany and commendation for France than vice versa.

Of the long step ahead which the nonintervention declaration constitutes, there can be no doubt. Critics agree that President Roosevelt was probably right to say that a "better state of feeling among the neighbor nations of North and Central and South America exists today than at any time within a generation."

And the President's new declaration—which already had been implicit in its nonviolation of territory proposal last spring—should consolidate and increase present good feeling.

Nevertheless, intervention by military means is not the whole story, in Latin-American eyes. Even today, Washington is held to be intervening in Cuba by persistently refusing recognition of the Grau San Martin Government, after having engineered one régime out and another in, only to see the favored group fall to popular sentiment. Until the Cuban muddle is straightened out, it is unlikely that the southern nations will agree that intervention is completely outlawed.

The disarmament program now presented again by President Roosevelt meets with approval in many nations, and is palpable common sense, until the intricacies of—for example, Franco-German relations are considered. Germany believes itself compressed behind unfair frontiers. Mr. Roosevelt himself described the Versailles settlement as "a treaty of so-called peace," characterized by "political profit, personal prestige national aggrandizement."

Yet he makes no suggestion for improvement in underlying relations between satisfied and dissatisfied European powers, and throws off all such ideas as "political" and hence something in which the United States is not interested.

Appeals to the Masses

But the President did revive and intensify the Wilsonian appeal to the masses. Words not frequently heard in diplomacy were showered upon "so-called statesmen" "seeking their own profit and their own safety first." He anticipated from such people "argument, excuse, befogging amendment—yes, and even ridicule." But he felt that "we could get a world accord on world peace immediately if the peoples of the world spoke for themselves."

This appeal over the heads of leaders to the masses is a touch typical of American history. It was as confidently used in 1776 as in 1919. It is the traditional New World approach. And it is a basic truth that people want peace. But those who have talked with ordinary individuals in many countries generally find the same obstacles in the road toward peace for the masses as for their governments.

The German-in-the-street, for example, feels that he was cheated at Versailles, and is still being unjustly restricted; the Frenchman feels his German neighbor wants revenue, and he is dubious about the ambitions of Italian Fascism, while the ordinary Italian believes that expansion of some sort for his country is a basic necessity. So it goes the world over, in the light of practical experience.

Set Plain on the League

Moreover, the application of this mass-appeal at Versailles in 1919 is credited by most historians with having contributed to the zeal of the new peoples in carving out new states. A popular democratic rebirth has generally meant nationalism, self-determination, and the tangle of frontiers which has resulted from that "treaty of so-called peace."

For the second time, Mr. Roosevelt publicly eschewed membership in the League of Nations. He did not develop his reasons. Indeed, after declaring that selfish motives handicapped the League from its infancy, the President proceeded to praise the Geneva organism in stronger terms than any which have come from an American President since Mr. Wilson himself.

He described the League as "a prop in the world peace structure" which had provided a common meeting place, machinery for international discussion, practical help in problems of labor, health, commerce, education, and the actual settlement of many disputes. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt insisted that "today the United States is coöperating more openly in the fuller utilization of the League of Nations machinery than ever before.

Talks Right Out

Yet these achievements did not persuade Mr. Roosevelt of the advantages of membership. He tersely said:

"We are not members and we do not contemplate membership." And he limited American coöperation with the world in these significant terms:

"We are giving coöperation to the League in every matter which is not primarily political and in every matter which obviously represents the views and the good of the peoples of the world as distinguished from the views and the good of political leaders, of privileged classes, or of imperialistic aims."

Thus the entire basis of American foreign policy comes back to this distinction between governments and peoples. This sort of doctrine is not popular in foreign countries. It is received with extreme skepticism in Europe. It sounds, among other things, too much like incitement to revolution. In many ears it rings of demagogy.

But there is no denying that last night's speech is extremely popular in the United States generally. Already a substantial stream of telegrams has reached the White House. American aims today, epitomized in anti-imperialism and isolation from political troubles abroad, were accurately put by President Roosevelt.

He seems to have caught the national temper once again. In that sense, the President is following his own advice, and trying to say to the world just what the people think. Whether real public opinion in the United States goes beyond anti-imperialism and isolation, and also would criticize foreign political leaders and embrace foreign peoples, is a wider question.

But the song that reaches Washington today from many scattered parts of the country is one of entire popular approval, mixed with sharp and incisive criticism from professional students of foreign affairs.

London Is Confident Roosevelt Opens Way To Aid Disarmament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29 — President Roosevelt's speech to the Wilson Foundation was welcomed here as evidence that the United States Government intends to do its best to save the Disarmament Conference when it reassembles Jan. 21.

This is much appreciated in British circles because when the disarmament discussions are resumed the rest of the world will be in possession of the full details of what Germany wants. The first decision which will then have to be taken is whether German demands offer a possible basis of agreement. If they do, an attempt must then be made to bring Germany back to Geneva.

But if not, the rest of the world will be faced with the momentous decision of whether to go on and draw up a convention without Germany and, possibly, Japan.

This is the question which Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, is expected to discuess with Premier Mussolini in the course of the next few days. And it can be said that while the British Government was strongly against such a course when Germany left Geneva Oct. 14, it is now beginning to view the matter in a different light.

This change of attitude is understood to be due to the fact that on Oct. 14 nobody knew exactly what Germany wanted. Subsequent inquiries through diplomatic channels have now supplied the necessary information although full details are not yet made public.

It is too early to say definitely whether Britain favors the Disarmament Convention without Germany. But it is expected by observers here that if such a convention were implemented it would be based on the definition of an aggressor contained in Roosevelt's manifesto on May 16 and reaffirmed yesterday.

It is considered that this provision alone would constitute an important guarantee against forcible attempts to revise treaties and might result in diplomatic isolation for any power which stood out against acceptance of this obligation.

France Says Roosevelt Supports Its Position

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—France publicly thanked President Roosevelt of the United States today for what is considered his whole-hearted support of her Franco-German and League of Nations policies in his speech delivered last night in Washington.

M. Francois Detessan, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, under instructions from Premier Camille Chautemps, officially expressed "the deepest satisfaction" and it was understood Ambassador André Lefevre de Laboulaye was ordered to convey his appreciations to President Roosevelt.

Said M. Detessan:

"His speech confirms and aids us in the position we have taken not to concede German rearmament. President Roosevelt says, 'You are right and, if I myself am not in the League, I believe in your principles and adopt them for myself.'

"I can not imagine more encouraging words. It was a great satisfaction to hear him renew the declaration he made to Former Premier Edouard Herriot regarding arms supervision.

"The best wish the French Government can have for the United States for 1934 is a complete economic restoration, because the world cannot be happy without a happy America."

Attitude on Americas Interesting to Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—That America sees disarmament negotiations as specifically a European matter was the interpretation placed in official circles here today upon President Roosevelt's speech on foreign affairs last night.

"Roosevelt's thoughts about security and disarmament show present-day America is far off from the ill-famed Geneva spirit," one Foreign Office spokesman said.

He pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt stressed the lines of America's policy without, however, intending to interfere in pending European negotiations.

"The most important point in the speech is plain renunciation of armed intervention in South America," the spokesman said.

Night-Parking Limits Urged to Abate Theft

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—With automobiles being stolen at the rate of 90 a day during the past year, a report issued by the National Automobile Underwriters' Association urges enforcement of the local "No All Night Parking" ordinance. During 12 months ending July 1, 1933 the total of stolen cars mounted to 32,492, with an estimated value of $23,000,000, the report states.

One result is that Chicago motorists have to pay rates on theft insurance which are considerably higher than the average for the country as a whole. Thefts would be "materially abated," the underwriters hold, if all-night parking were prohibited as the ordinance provides.

Peace Put Up to People; Out of Politicians Hands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech last night before the Woodrow Wilson Foundation follows:

"Comprehension must be the soil in which shall grow all the fruits of friendship." These words, used by President Wilson in the Mobile speech in 1913, can well serve as a statement of policy by the Government of the United States. That policy applies equally to a comprehension of our internal problems and our international relations.

Woodrow Wilson was a teacher, and when he used the word "comprehension," he meant it not in terms of the statesmen and political leaders and business executives and financial kings; he meant it rather in its application to the peoples of the world who are constantly going to school to learn simple truths in order that they and their neighbors can live their lives more safely, more happily, more fully.

In every continent and in every country Woodrow Wilson accelerated comprehension on the part of the people themselves. It is, I believe, true that the events of the past 10 months have caused a greater interest in government, the problems of government and the purposes of government than in any similar period in our history; and yet this recent interest and comprehension would have been impossible for the American people had they not had from Woodrow Wilson the original stimulus and the original understanding of which he spoke 20 years ago.

Set Forth Peace Policy

In that speech in Mobile, President Wilson first enunciated the definite statement "that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest." The United States accepted that declaration of policy. President Wilson went further, pointing out with special reference to our Latin-American neighbors that material interests must never be made superior to human liberty.

Nevertheless and largely as a result of the convulsion of the World War and its after effects, the complete fruition of that policy of unselfishness has not in every case been obtained. And in this we, all of us, have to share the responsibility.

I do not hesitate to say that if I had been engaged in a political campaign as a citizen of some other American republic I might have been strongly tempted to play upon the fears of my compatriots of that republic by charging the United States of North America with some form of imperialistic desire for selfish aggrandizement.

As a citizen of some other republic I might have found it difficult to believe fully in the altruism of the richest American republic. In particular, as a citizen of some other republic, I might have found it hard to approve of the occupation of the territory of other republics, even as a temporary measure.

For Definite Policy of Peace

It therefore has seemed clear to me as President that the time has come to supplement and to implement the declaration of President Wilson by the further declaration that the definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention.

The maintenance of constitutional government in other nations is not a sacred obligation devolving upon the United States alone. The maintenance of law and the orderly processes of government in this hemisphere is the concern of each individual nation within its own borders first of all.

It is only if and when the failure of orderly processes affects the other nations of the continent that it becomes their concern, and the point to stress is that in such an event it becomes the joint concern of the whole continent in which we are all neighbors.

It is the comprehension of that doctrine—a comprehension not by the leaders alone but by the peoples of all the American republics, that has made the conference now concluding its labors in Montevideo such a fine success. A better state of feeling among the neighbor nations of North and Central and South America exists today than at any time within a generation. For participation in the bringing about of that result we can feel proud that so much credit belongs to the Secretary of State of the United States, Cordell Hull.

Blames Political Leaders

In the wider world field a chain of events has led, of late, away from rather than toward the ultimate objectives of Woodrow Wilson.

The superficial observer charges this failure to the growth of the spirit of nationalism. But, in so doing he suggests a nationalism in its narrower, restrictive sense, and a nationalism of that kind supported by the overwhelming masses of the people themselves in each nation.

I challenge that description of the world population today.

The blame for the danger to world peace lies not in the world population but in the political leaders of that population.

The imagination of the masses of world population was stirred, as never before, by President Wilson's gallant appeal to them—to those masses—to banish future war. His appeal meant little to the imagination or the hearts of a large number of the so-called statesmen who gathered in Paris to assemble a treaty of so-called peace in 1919. I saw that with my own eyes and heard that with my own ears. Political profit, personal prestige, national aggrandizement attended the birth of the League of Nations, and handicapped it from its infancy by seeking their own profit and their own safety first.

League Has Shown the Way

Nevertheless, through the League directly, or through its guiding motives indirectly, the states of the world have groped forward to find something better than the old way of composing their differences.

The League has provided a common meeting place; it has provided machinery which serves for international discussion; and in very many practical instances it has helped labor and health and commerce and education, and last but not least, the actual settlement of many disputes, great and small, among nations great and small.

Today the United States is cooperating more openly in the fuller utilization of the League of Nations machinery than ever before.

I believe that I express the views of my countrymen when I state that the old policies, alliances, combinations and balances of power have proved themselves inadequate for the preservation of world peace. The League of Nations, encouraging as it does the extension of nonaggression pacts, or reduction of armament agreements, is a prop in the world peace structure.

We are not members and we do not contemplate membership. We are giving coöperation to the League in every matter which is not primarily political and in every matter which obviously represents the views and the good of the peoples of the world as distinguished from the views and the good of political leaders of privileged classes or of imperialistic aims.

People Not for War

If you figure the world's population at approximately 1,500,000,000 people, you will find it safe to guess that at least 90 per cent of all of them are today content with the territorial limits of their respective nations are are willing further to reduce their armed forces tomorrow if every other nation in the world will agree to do the same thing.

Back of the threat to world peace lies the fear and perhaps even the possibility that the other 10 per cent of the people of the world may go along with a leadership which under various pleas in avoidance are unwilling to reduce armament or stop rearmament, even if everybody else agrees to nonaggression and to arms reduction.

If this 10 per cent can be persuaded by the other 90 per cent to do their own thinking and not be led, we will have practical peace, permanent peace, real peace throughout the world. Our own country has reduced the immediate steps to this greatest of objectives of practical and reasonable terms.

I have said to every nation in the world something to this effect:

1. Let every nation agree to eliminate over a short period of years, and by progressive steps, every weapon of offense in its possession and to create no additional weapons of offense.

For Right of Self-Defense

This does not guarantee a nation against invasion unless you implement it with the right to fortify its own border with permanent and non-mobile defenses; and also with the right to assure itself through international continuing inspection that its neighbors are not creating nor maintaining offensive weapons of war

2. A simple declaration that no nation will permit any of its armed forces to cross its own borders into the territory of another nation. Such an act would be regarded by humanity as an act of aggression and, as an act, therefore, that would call for condemnation by humanity.

3. It is clear, of course, that no such general agreement for the elimination of aggression and of the weapons of offensive warfare would be of any value to the world unless every nation, without exception, entered into the agreement by solemn obligation.

If then such an agreement were signed by a great majority of the nations on the definite condition that it would go into effect only when signed by all the nations, it would be a comparatively easy matter to determine which nations in this enlightened time are willing to go on record as belonging to the small minority of mankind which still believes in the use of the sword for invasion of and attack upon their neighbors.

Feels Sure of His Ground

I did not make this suggestion until I felt assured, after a hard-headed, practical survey, that the temper of the overwhelming majority of all men and women in my own country as well as those who make up the world's population, subscribes to the fundamental objective I have set forth and to the practical road to that objective.

The political leaders of many of these peoples interpose and will interpose argument, excuse, befogging amendment—yes, and even ridicule. But I tell them that the men and women they serve are so far in advance of that type of leadership that we could get a world accord on world peace immediately if the people of the world spoke for themselves.

Through all the centuries and down to the world conflict of 1914 to 1918, wars were made by governments. Woodrow Wilson challenged that necessity. That challenge made the people who create and who change governments think. They wondered with Woodrow Wilson whether the people themselves could not some day prevent governments from making war.

It is but an extension of the challenge of Woodrow Wilson for us to propose in this newer generation that from now on war by governments shall be changed to peace by peoples.

Teachers of German Elect Dr. Walz for President

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29 (AP)—Prof. John A. Walz of Harvard was elected president of the American Association of Teachers of German at the final session of the one-day meeting of the organization here Wednesday.

Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld of the University of Wisconsin is the retiring president. He and Prof. Robert H. Fife of Columbia University reported on the work of the committee on modern language teaching.

Local Classified

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CLOTHIERS

Daily Features

The Children's Corner

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Once I made a snow man that was pretty good."

The Snow Man

I'd like to make a snow man,
The biggest ever seen,
So tall that he
Would top our tree
That's called an evergreen—
Because it's green in summer
And green in winter too—
Oh; he would be a hummer!
That's what I'd like to do.

When I had made that snow man
I guess from far and nigh,
Our house and all
Would look quite small
That he was standing by
And everyone would stop and stare,
And motorcars be stayed,
To see a giant standing there—
The snow man I had made.

Once I made a snow man
That was pretty good.
He was so high
To make him I
On the step-ladder stood.
But now the ladder's put away
Behind a door that locks.
And I must do the best I may
By standing on a box.

FACTS about the BIBLE

The Sinaitic Manuscript

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

THE Codex Sinaiticus (or Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible) is so called because of its discovery in the Monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai. While visiting there in 1844, a scholar named Tischendorf chanced upon a few leaves of it, and after a while the monks were persuaded to deliver the rest for publication.

It was found to contain the whole of the New Testament and the greater part of the Old, written in Greek. It is generally supposed to date from the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, and is one of the earliest complete manuscripts of the Greek New Testament now extant.

Because of its priority, it is designated by the symbol א (aleph), the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet. It has preserved for us many interesting and important New Testament readings and is now in the British Museum.

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Letter Puzzle 'O'

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "O." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"That the liberty of the press and the liberty of the people sink and rise together" was the declaration of John P. Curran, Irish lawyer, in an address, "On the Liberty of the Press."

Distinctive characteristics of editorials and the way in which they can be made to meet modern conditions most effectively are treated in "The Editorial," by Leon Flint, D. Appleton & Co.

The curt command of Bennett to Stanley: "Go and find Livingstone!" was called by Don Seitz of the old New York World, "The greatest assignment ever given a reporter."

"The man of science appears to be the only man who has something to say just now—and the only man who does not know how to say it," is the comment of Sir James M. Barrie, concerning the English used by engineers and technical men.

The well-known political cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune, Carey Cassius Orr, after studying mechanical engineering for two years, transferred to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts.

Great newspapers today have many departments, each with an editor in charge. These include finance, sports, book reviews, social news, women's department, features, etc.

English, government, economics, history, the sciences, foreign languages, and law are all recommended as of special value to those preparing to work on newspapers.

Quotation For Today

THE secret of success is constancy to purpose.—DISRAELI

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

209

I calculate on leaving town soon said the caller and I would be much obliged to you if you will give me your order for these book prior to that time. Needing books like you do I don't think you ought to miss out on them

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Humph! Your papa is a shoemaker, and you haven't got any shoes?"

"Humph, yourself. Your papa is a dentist and your little sister's got only four teeth."—*Texas Longhorn.*

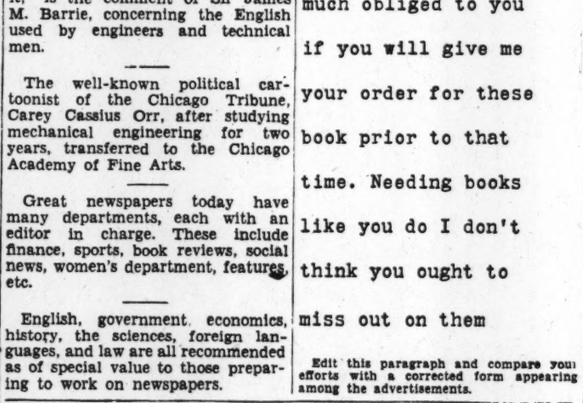
Café Arithmetic

"What would happen to the young man of today who could not even do simple arithmetic?" asks an accountant.

He would probably become a waiter.—*London Humorist.*

A New High

Little Johnny, the stock broker's son: "I rose three points at school today, dad."—*Montreal Star.*



—Sydney Bulletin

"I'm improving, I fancy. Can you see any difference?"
"Well, yer've 'ad yer 'air cut."

"A Little Learning"

The southern father was introducing his family of boys to a visiting Governor.

"Seventeen boys!" exclaimed the Governor. "And all Democrats, I suppose?"

"All but one," said the father proudly. "They're all good Democrats but John, the little rascal. He got to readin'."

Air Port Economy

Pilot: "Before we fly, we have to taxi down the field."

Dora: "Don't be so extravagant. My car is right here."

Involved

Plaintiff (in a county court): "I have witnesses to prove it."

Defendant: "I have witnesses to prove that there were no witnesses present."—*Answers.*

A Sermon in Jest

A marble cutter was working on his knees, changing a stone into a statue. A minister passing by watched the worker for a while. "I wish," said the minister, "that I could deal such telling blows upon stony hearts!"

"Maybe you could," replied the workman, "if you worked more on your knees."

Hm-m!

"Why do you do so much darning?"

"Runs in the family."

The Courageous Oone

"I understand that Mr. Grabwell started in life by borrowing $500. You must admire a man with courage like that."

"Humph! What about the man who lent it?"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Soup Route

MANY business people are glad to purchase homemade soup for lunch or dinner on a snappy day. A woman who makes unusually good soup of many kinds, earns a steady income from the sale of pint and quart bottles of this tempting food which she delivers. Mrs. Ella H.

Class Work

A WOMAN who had been a teacher before her marriage decided to give the mothers of her neighborhood a chance to let their children take writing and simple arithmetic lessons from her. She knew that English pupils had great trouble in doing theme work, and her idea had always been that small children were not taught to think independently.

She placed related objects on a wall and had her small pupils write or tell a story using the objects pictured. This led to original thinking and original composition work. She also devised many games in which number work seemed play instead of a study; and some children, backward in number work, caught up with their classes. M. C. R.

What They Say

Protection

"We have yet to learn the simple truth that we cannot possibly use power to protect ourselves unless we use that power also to protect others."—*Sir Norman Angell.*

Noise

"Nearly all the material things which distinguish this age from the last are things which make or communicate more noise than there was bofore."—*Mr. A. P. Herbert.*

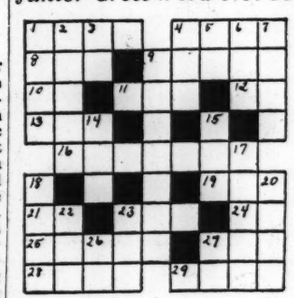
Civilization

"Civilization is an edifice built on a foundation of righteousness; if that foundation is corrupted, the edifice must inevitably crash to ruin."—*Rabbi Israel Abrahams.*

Servants

"It is to the eccentric that we owe most of our knowledge."—*Miss Rose Macaulay.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 65



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

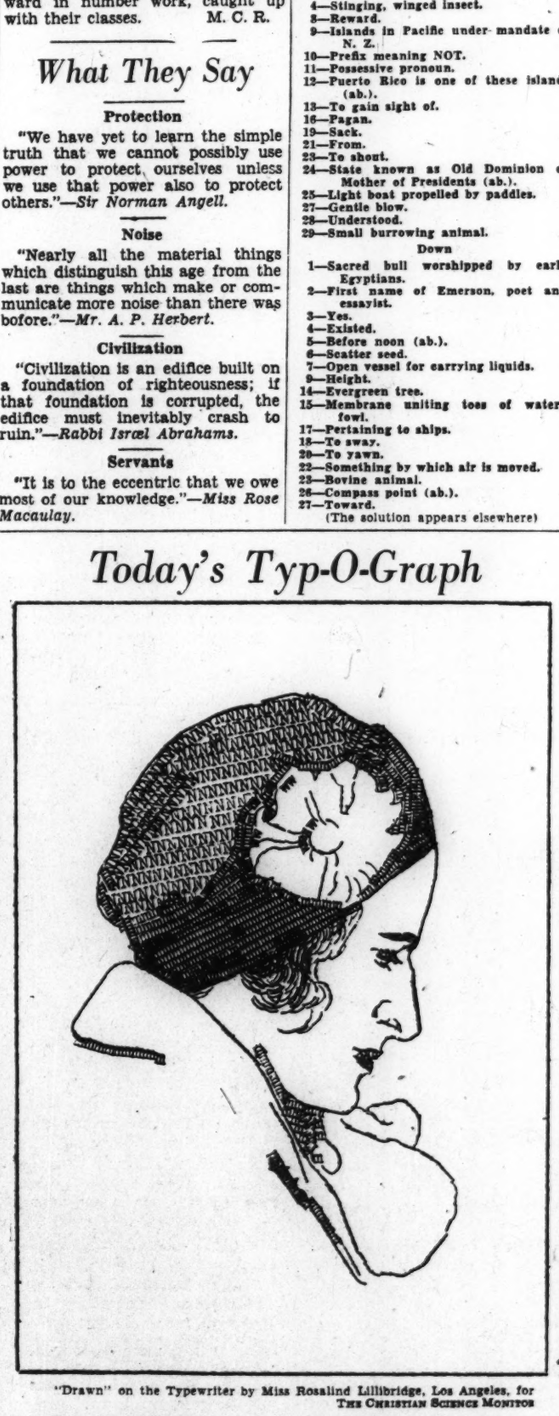
1—Inland sea of Asia.
4—Stinging, winged insect.
8—Reward.
9—Islands in Pacific under mandate of N. Z.
10—Prefix meaning NOT.
11—Possessive pronoun.
12—Puerto Rico is one of these islands (ab.).
13—To gain sight of.
16—Pagan.
19—Sack.
21—From.
23—To shout.
24—State known as Old Dominion or Mother of Presidents (ab.).
25—Light boat propelled by paddles.
27—Gentle blow.
28—Understood.
29—Small burrowing animal.

Down

1—Sacred bull worshipped by early Egyptians.
2—First name of Emerson, poet and essayist.
3—Yes.
4—Existed.
5—Before noon (ab.).
6—Scatter seed.
7—Open vessel for carrying liquids.
9—Height.
14—Evergreen tree.
15—Membrane uniting toes of waterfowl.
17—Pertaining to ships.
18—To sway.
20—To yawn.
22—Something by which air is moved.
23—Bovine animal.
26—Compass point (ab.).
27—Toward.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A few N's and m's, with a judicious sprinkling of dashes and parentheses, and—well judge for yourself the possibilities of your typewriter.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The New Boy

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE Days of the Week are busy and full, and the Sabbath is a day of labor for me and Keturah; but almost every day we see for a moment the daughter of Keturah and her children, and on the Sabbath, as it groweth toward the going down of the sun, come always unto us the daughter of Keturah, and her husband, and the daughter of the daughter of Keturah, and her little brother, and the baby sister. And I and Keturah have with them a few minutes of great joy.

Now it came to pass that my small grandson sat upon my knee, and told me of that which had happened on that day in the Sabbath School. And he said, Grandpa, there was a New Boy today, and the Teacher spake kindly unto him, and said, Thou art very welcome.

And I said, That was a very gracious word for thy Teacher to say.

And the little lad spake again, and said, Whenever there cometh a New Boy, then doth the Teacher speak thus, and she saith, We are very glad, and hope that thou wilt come again.

And I said, That is praiseworthy, and thy Teacher is right.

Then he considered for a moment, and he said, Grandpa, I have never been New.

Now I understood the little lad perfectly. For he was not jealous, and he did not covet for himself the glory that belongeth unto others, but he felt the Isolation of a Fidelity that hath always been, and therefore is taken for granted.

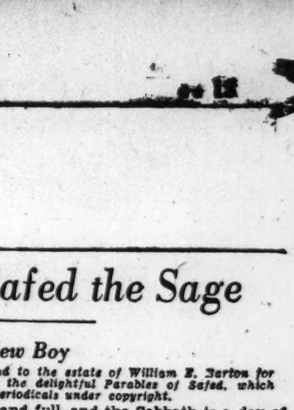
Now I once knew a man who furnished Flowers for the House of God, and folk said, Well, what of it? Hath he not a Greenhouse? And I knew a woman who played the Organ free for Twenty Years, and no one took thought of the Anniversary. And I thought of many other things in the world where Faithfulness is accepted without Thanks.

For no one thought of commending the little lad whose grandsire was the Ruler of the Synagogue. It seemed unto them no virtue that he should have been ever in his place; albeit, had he gone wrong, then had they said, It is ever so with the sons of the rabbis.

I also have never been New. For when I was Three Weeks old, then did my mother take me unto the House of God, and I have been there very nearly every Sabbath since, and some days besides.

And I knew just what the little lad meant when he said, I never have been New.

But once in the Year doth God say, Behold, I make all things New. And I rejoice that I and my little Grandson and all mankind may begin life anew in the hope of a Glad New Year.



Friendliness in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A YOUNG woman living in the heart of the city usually went to church by taxi if she did not have plenty of time to walk. One Sunday morning, as she was a little late, she picked up her purse hastily and went down to the street and climbed into a taxi. When she arrived at the church she opened her purse to pay her fare, but it contained no money!

She explained her plight to the taxi driver, who frequents that neighborhood of New York. He eagerly said that he would be glad to trust her for the fare. Then he thoughtfully asked, "What about the plate, Miss? Have you got anything to put in?"

She realized then that she had nothing for the collection.

"Here, Miss, you'd better take this quarter," he said, offering her the money.

She was touched at his kindness, and gratefully accepted the money. Surely, the heart of the New Yorker is full of warmth and friendliness if one has eyes to see.

Worth Knowing

THE WORLD'S LONGEST "STRAIGHT-AWAY" IS THE 300-MILE STRETCH OF TRACK, WITHOUT A CURVE, ON THE TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

Pride increaseth our enemies, but putteth our friends to flight.

To follow foolish precedents and to wink with both eyes, is easier than to think.

Praise maketh good men better and bad men worse.

One quill is better in the hand than geese upon the strand.

From prudence peace, from peace abundance.

A man should not stick his nose in his neighbor's pot.

Better not be at all than not be noble.

He knocks boldly who brings good news.

The inventions of necessity are older than those of pleasure.

The myrtle is always a myrtle although it be among nettles.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Franklin and Books

Benjamin Franklin has often been called the "father of the circulating library."

Illegal Bathtubs

At one time a Boston (Mass.) ordinance stated that it was an offense to use a bathtub without the advice of a medical authority.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Some writers on economics would be more impressive if they would be more economical in their use of words.

Los Angeles Times: When an author says old customs have disappeared, it means he thinks the world has changed because he has.

Indianapolis Star: The new Russian Ambassador, Alexander Antonovitch Troyanovsky, can't expect to squeeze into the headlines.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Latin-American Policy

THE Pan-American Conference closes without outstanding tangible achievements. But it is something that points of friction and attrition between the United States and those nations which speak Romanic languages in the New World have been lubricated. Secretary Hull apparently has won the friendship of the Latin-American delegates. Therefore, the four or more years between now and the next Pan-American Conference, unless the unforeseen happens, will not have to be spent undoing mistakes made at Montevideo.

This unusual circumstance and the prevailing atmosphere of friendliness inspire the setting down of specific recommendations for a policy toward Latin America which will make the United States really the "good neighbor" of its neighbors on the American continent.

In the first place, it would seem that the liquidation at an early date of all interventions and responsibilities incurred in the past that have caused more ill than good should be a primary consideration of the American Department of State. This would go beyond the policy of no "armed intervention" in future just announced by President Roosevelt; it would attempt to clean up old involvements. Thus it would mean recognizing the Martinez Government in El Salvador, withdrawing altogether from Haiti, establishing new relationships with Cuba, permitting the abrogation of the 1923 Central American treaties and abandoning the present recognition policy used in certain regions of Latin America.

Then, as has been pointed out, the foreign and domestic policies of the United States must be coördinated so as to prevent the confused pulling in two directions recently witnessed. The United States has the right, of course, to adopt a policy of economic nationalism, but while that is its domestic policy, the United States should not create ill will and confusion abroad by preaching an internationalism it is not likely to practice.

Regardless of the policy which is adopted, it is fair to suggest that the President and his Cabinet officers might exercise the same thought and care in announcing their foreign policies as is their practice in regard to policies for home consumption. Few know better than Mr. Roosevelt the importance of saying the right thing at the right time. While some of the recent communications of the American President have shown a courteous consideration for the feelings of the people and government of the Latin-American nation addressed, others have been improperly timed and written without regard to the sensibilities of the peoples concerned. Carelessness of this sort is unnecessarily costly.

Lastly, if the American Government is sincerely desirous of cultivating the friendship of Latin America, it must avoid the mistake of previous administrations and not load the Latin-American division of the State Department with officials who are experts only on a limited section of the Latin-American world. Latin America is too large and the interests of its nations too divergent for any one to qualify as a competent adviser on them all.

The United States cannot afford to have anything but the best available human material in the Latin-American division of its State Department. American interests in Latin America, material and spiritual, are too great to be jeopardized by careless handling, incomplete information and incompetent advice. Recently progress has been made in improving inter-American relations; much more is needed.

New Honors for Mickey Mouse

HIGH honor has come to one *Mickibus Mus musculus*, better known to his public as Mickey Mouse. Along with his consort, Minnie, the Three Little Pigs, the Big Bad Wolf, and other delightful characters released from the pen of Walt Disney, their originator, he disports himself upon the stately walls of the Chicago Art Museum, and finds it unnecessary to keep a weather eye alert for either cats or caretakers.

One hundred of these originals, drawn on cellophane, just as they are prepared for photographing into animation, have been accorded place among the more conventional subjects, as part of the winter exhibit of the art institute.

This shattering of precedent will be received with acclaim by those who have followed the career of the lovable little comique who has brought good, clean fun during a time when the world was in sore need of it. "Disney's work is worthy of a place on museum walls," says Robert Harsche, director of the art museum. "His ingenuity and draftsmanship entitle him to this place. This type of cartoon is a distinct type of artistic expression."

This is not the first occasion upon which *Mus musculus* has been a visitor in high places, albeit not always an invited guest. History, as chronicled by that eminent commentator, Mother Goose, bears record of such visitations dating back to the reign of King Cole. Did not Puss In Boots, answering certain interrogations upon his return from London, whither he had journeyed to look at the queen, state that while gratifying that desire he had frightened a little mouse under a chair? This remote ancestor of Mickey was evidently very, very close to royalty itself.

Incidentally, mention should be made of the fact that this tempting morsel of recognition was meted out to Mickey Mouse with singular appropriateness, during National Cheese Week in America.

The Tide Flows Back?

IS GREAT BRITAIN in the midst of economic changes as far-reaching as the NRA in the United States? The latest statistics of insured workers certainly do nothing to disprove the contention of numerous observers that the process of the Industrial Revolution, which more than a century ago shifted the nation's economic center of gravity from the south to the north, is being reversed.

For some years industry has been moving southward; and indirect evidence that this movement has not ceased is provided by Government figures just issued. These show that, while the number of insured workers in the Midlands has risen by only 18,000 in the last year, and in the north has actually fallen 7000, it has increased in London and the home counties by 54,000.

The north of England itself, however, does not attach to these figures as much importance as do some social commentators, nor perceive in them any sign of economic decay on its own part. Migration from north to south, it maintains, merely serves to restore a balance upset during the war, when workers moved northward to the munition factories. While coal, iron and steel, cotton and shipbuilding remain the basic British industries, it is confident that its natural resources will enable it to remain the dominant economic partner in the United Kingdom. Moreover, most of its trades are in some way connected with one or more of half a dozen basic industries, and it is expected that immediately these begin to recover their former prosperity the revival in the north will be extremely rapid.

Many feel that that recovery has already begun. It is reported from Rotherham that more goods traffic from the steel works is being handled than at any previous time of which records remain. Cutlery orders in Sheffield are said to be 45 per cent heavier than last year. The great basic steel plants in the same city are now fully employed, and similar tales could be told of most of the industrial centers of the north and Midlands. Thus it is becoming increasingly clear that the expansion of industry that has taken place in the south in recent years has not been at the expense of its northern partner.

An Opportunity and a Challenge

ADVOCATES of better municipal government will watch hopefully as new administrations take over the reins in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cleveland and other large American cities which brusquely discarded long-established political machines at the last election.

In New York, *exeunt omnes* is over the doors of Tammany officeholders. Mayor-Elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia, fighting liberal, who led the Fusion forces to victory, will go into office controlling the Board of Estimate and with strong department heads of his own selection. He has set an example for other cities by picking specialists for specialized jobs. His cabinet, so far as announced to date, is distinctly liberal and nonpartisan. Some of his choices are outstanding nationally as well as locally.

Conspicuous among the specialists is William Hodson for Commissioner of Public Welfare. All relief administrators will watch that department under Mr. Hodson. He advised President Roosevelt in formulating his relief policy. An independent in politics, Mr. Hodson was Director of the New York Welfare Council, member of the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, and President of the National Conference of Social Work.

In Dr. A. A. Berle Jr., for City Chamberlain, Mayor-Elect LaGuardia chose one of the associates of the Roosevelt "Brain Trust." Robert Moses, picked as Commissioner of Parks, is an "Al" Smith Republican. He helped Governor Smith reorganize the New York State Government into twenty major departments and formulate a public park program, and has served as chairman of the Long Island Park Commission. Paul Blanshard, chosen as Commissioner of Accounts, has been one of Tammany's most aggressive critics, and Irving Ben Cooper, to be his counsel, was one of Judge Seabury's helpers. Rufus E. McGahen, secretary of the Citizens' Union and expert in municipal legislation and finances, will be Director of the Budget.

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, a lawyer, picked to head the police department, commanded the 27th Division in the World War, and is now a leader in the world peace movement. General O'Ryan will command a small army protecting life and property in New York. He made the reassuring announcement that policing a great city differs from war, as it deals with its own people rather than foreign enemies. However, he will recognize that kidnapers, racketeers and gangsters are public enemies whenever and wherever found; Major LaGuardia, too, has pledged his efforts to rid the city of such public enemies.

Major LaGuardia and his associates will go into office with an unparalleled opportunity to rehabilitate the government and credit of the largest city in the nation and to make the city a laboratory for nonpartisan administration of municipal affairs. Partisan issues which divide voters into political parties in the state and nation do not exist in municipal matters. Can New York or Boston or Pittsburgh demonstrate what type of organization, administration and personnel are necessary under today's new conditions to bring about reforms in the weakest spot in American democracy?

Nonpartisan rule is a sound objective in city government, yet an administration like that about to rule New York should remember that it was elected not only by votes of independents but of insurgent Democrats who could no longer stand the stupidity and stench of Tammany, and of liberal Republicans who put the regeneration of the city above partisan advantage. Unity of all these elements drove the Tammany Tiger out of City Hall, and their help will be needed to *keep* the Tiger out! This is the real challenge confronting the forces of good government in New York. All too often reform administrations everywhere are thrown on the scrap heap after one term because they fail to keep diverse elements united behind the common objective. To build strong, informed public support takes patience and statesmanship, and support of decent citizens of all parties must be deserved to be retained.

All cities entering the New Year with new deals will be on trial, not only as to their administrative policies and acts but as to their fundamental democracy, their statesmanship, and their political sagacity in a sense broader and deeper than partisanship. They face an opportunity and a challenge.

The Mighty Meek

PROBABLY the fiercest animals that ever roamed the plains of North America were the great saber-toothed cats whose skeletal remains have been unearthed in Idaho by paleontologists from the Smithsonian museum. According to the scientists, no more efficient killers ever existed. Theoretically, such ferocious creatures should have survived to dominate their associates of the animal kingdom. Actually, of course, they disappeared from the face of the earth. The fact seems to be that their very efficiency in killing other life forms hastened their extinction through destruction of their own food supply.

It has been to many a hard saying of Scripture that "the meek shall inherit the earth." At least, we may see the rule illustrated in physical nature. The prehistoric spoilers have gone. The fiercer animals, such as wolves, lions, tigers, tend to become steadily scarcer. Most of us must pay money or travel far even to see them. The gentle animals, sheep, cows, horses, and the like, that have shown themselves useful in the economic order are increasing. They inherit the earth's spaces and receive the earth's food.

And so it has been with human kind. Brutish, savage men give way before men of intelligence and reasoning power. Farther down the march of time, people of mental attainments that still are employed for ruthless, cruel ends yield before those of humane and philanthropic nature. After all, how important in the present scheme of things are Kurdish brigands, or cannibals of the South Seas? In the business of survival there appears to be a cosmic set toward righteousness. Evidently the stars in their courses are fighting in behalf of the gentlemen and gentlewomen of the race.

One is reminded of the fact as he contemplates the New Deal, which in its best sense restates a great social ideal and emphasizes anew an ethical trend in human affairs that, while often retarded, has never wholly ceased. Today many mighty have been tumbled from their seats. One notes a determination to root out of the economic system all that favors unfairly one class at the expense of another. The balance swings perceptibly toward relief of various underprivileged, "forgotten" classes in the modern democracy, toward concern for men and women in the common, dusty ranks of life. The "meek" are coming in for some share, at least, of the good earth and its gifts.

End of an Epoch

THE British House of Commons is itself again. The aptness of literary allusion that distinguished the debate on the crossing of the floor by the Liberal followers of Sir Herbert Samuel was rightly acclaimed by the London Observer, for pungency of quotation has always been associated with the House when at the top of its form. In all its long history, however, there has rarely been a more fortunate employment of quotation than on this occasion, when Sir Francis Acland used the words of Prof. A. E. Housman's parody of Greek tragedy to describe the attitude of the Government to those of its erstwhile supporters who had now gone to sit on the Opposition benches—

> I think I hear a sound within the House
> Unlike the sound of one who jumps for joy.

But though Parliament still quotes as happily as ever, it does not quote the same things. In the eighteenth century no full dress speech ended without some familiar literary extract—but this extract was always in Greek or Latin. Virgil and Horace were the chief sources of supply. Homer, too, played his part, and in a well-known episode less than a hundred years ago Gladstone and Lowe capped each other's quotations from the "Iliad" so inexhaustibly that St. Stephen's became more like an Oxford common room than the seat of Parliament.

Sir Francis Acland's quotation, then, although it shows that a tradition persists, also shows, being in English, that an epoch has passed. The present House of Commons probably contains a larger number of classically educated members than any Parliament of recent years, but it is doubtful whether more than a small proportion would be able to understand easily a debate freely interlarded with quotations from the ancient languages. Nevertheless, the habit of quotation adds both to the dignity and the urbanity of politics. The little glow of triumph that accompanies an apt quotation does much to allay the irritation to which public speakers are sometimes liable. No matter to what language the quotations may belong, they help to preserve politics from vulgarity, even though they may be in the vulgar tongue.

Editorial Notes

If we may judge from reports of the success of the St. Paul Civic Opera Company's initial venture, "Samson," figuratively at least, "brought down the house."

New York City's chief executive surely starts his administration economically. The change of but one letter makes a Major a Mayor.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Abolishing Poverty—The Plight of the Professors

I LEARN that Prestonia Mann Martin is going to revise and largely rewrite her little book, "Prohibiting Poverty," to which I gave prominent place in this column some months ago. Mrs. Martin is not sensitive about age, since she cheerfully recalls having met Emerson, Bronson Alcott and Walt Whitman, and it may be inferred that she recalls the make-up and success of "Coin's Financial School," published in 1894, and may imitate it. I knew her first in the radical days that followed the first Bryan campaign. Her book is the fruit of a lifetime spent in the company of radical thinkers. Briefly summarized it would furnish healthful lives and education for the young, and leisure, comfort and security for those beyond the age of twenty-six, by putting upon those between eighteen and twenty-six the burden of supporting organized society.

Statistics uphold the theory that eight years of labor on the part of that section of humanity would be sufficient, with proper regulation of distribution, to supply the necessities of life for the whole population of the country. Mrs. Martin describes the work to be taken up on attaining the eighteenth year as "a continuation of their high school course," and points out that those desirous of higher education would, after reaching the conclusion of their working period, have means and leisure to secure it while being at the very best period of their intellectual development. The plan would at least do away with the enormous economic waste now involved in the higher education of tens of thousands of the intellectually unfit.

A new prominence has been given to this little pamphlet by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt's warm commendation of it. The author now promises a new version, done in primer and dialogue style with illustrations that will elucidate. I hope she may attain the success in attracting attention achieved by "Coin's Financial School." Her message and her theory have more enduring qualities than the once popular "16 to 1."

* * *

Few institutions have suffered more from the long-continued depression than the colleges and universities. Particularly is this true of the state universities of the Middle West, most of which being dependent upon current taxes find themselves the pet targets of politicians desirous of reducing taxation. Of course the financial stress of the institutions finds reflection in privations for the faculty members. I hear of one very large institution which is contemplating a reduction of its teaching staff by no less than six hundred.

From one state university comes the tale of an assistant professor who eked out a too slender stipend by managing a gasoline station. Shocked, the president called him to account. The university might be poor, but no such sacrifice of the dignity of its professors could possibly be permitted. Noblesse oblige, you know, my dear fellow. The professor went home and reflected. He gazed upon the abundant crop of infants which always seems to sprout among professorial families. He studied the comparative income from vulgar gasoline and the higher lights of intellectual endeavor. Finally he sent his resignation to the college president.

The story reminded me of an experience I had in one of our Massachusetts college towns. A long street, shaded by beautiful old elms, runs by the side of, and at places through, the campus. One side is given over largely to very spacious and beautiful fraternity houses. I was walking along this avenue one day with a professor who suddenly revealed deep bitterness of spirit over the economic status of his profession.

"Look at that!" he cried, waving an indignant hand at the fraternity row across the way. "Those palaces! Actual palaces in every respect. Occupied by a lot of young wastrels! Students who are coddled like young royalty. And see this decrepit frame house here? Three professors' families live in it, with barely room for the decencies of life. Abominable, I call it!"

The contrast was, I admitted, rather shocking. It led me to wonder why, amidst the uncounted gifts and bequests for students' living quarters in our colleges, nobody ever thinks to establish a quadrangle for the professors. But just now the question is rather academic. Nobody is giving to anything nowadays, except to meet the bitter needs of victims of the depression.

A Present From High Street

HOW little the old street had changed in ten years! The same cobbles underfoot, the same picturesque gables, the same weathered buildings. How often, since leaving school in this ancient Scottish town, I had dreamed of walking again down High Street. And now, here I was! It was nice to see the old remembered shops. There was the sweetie shop across the way, and next to it, the ironmonger's, where we used to have our skates sharpened. But here on this side was something new—a flower shop. And narcissus only three pence a bunch! I must carry some to Miss Gordon—she always used to love flowers on her desk.

I bought an armful for 60 cents, and proceeded on my way rejoicing in the fragrance. But soon another fragrance came floating toward me. This time it was the delicious aroma of new baking, and a name flashed into thought. Miss MacKay—her bakery must be somewhere near. It was just around the bend, in one of the unexpected corners that made the old street so interesting. What a quaint, artistic scene it was! Two stone steps led up to the door, and the window was a shallow oriel, many-paned, and with bottle ends in the glass.

And as for the display inside—it was just as alluring as even memory had painted it. Penny things, and halfpenny things! I found myself trying to recollect their names—shortbread, sultanas, crumpets, scones. And violet cakes? Yes, there they were, just as attractive looking as ever.

I was just wondering if Miss MacKay was still the proprietor when I caught a glimpse of her through the glass. She was busy with a customer; would she remember me? I went in and stood waiting. When she had filled the other person's order, she turned to me, and, without the slightest trace of recognition in her manner, asked primly what was my will. Whereupon I exclaimed in aggrieved tones:

"Miss MacKay, you don't know me?"

"I ken you fine," she retorted promptly—almost indignantly.

"Then why—," I began, but stopped short suddenly. I might have known! As if she would be the first to claim acquaintance. But now she was going on with all her old-time, warm interest in my affairs.

"And so you're back among your ain folk for a wee? And how's everything ower the water?"

I laughed a bit ruefully as I replied.

"Oh, we all feel poor. We have to do without so many things."

"Aye," she was all grave sympathy at once, "we a' hae to do that these days. But dinna you fear, Lassie. We'll sprachle through."

We talked of this and that, and then I prepared to go. As I gathered up the flowers, I gave her some, saying:

"Aren't they lovely?"

"Aye," she agreed, dryly, "they're bonny enough, but they're a dear commodity."

"Not this lot," I told her. "I only paid half a crown for them."

"Half a crown! Lassie, hae ye tint your reason a'thegether?"

That dear old phrase! I had forgotten how unconsciously she used Burns in her daily conversation.

"But that really is cheap, Miss MacKay," I insisted. "I've paid almost as much as that for just a few blooms in America."

"Aye," with a shrewd smile, "velvet ones—for a hat. Ye were aye the one for daffin'."

"No, I mean real flowers. I would have had to pay $3 or perhaps more for this bunch over there."

"And would ye ha' done it?" this with a stern eye.

"Well, I might—" I was suddenly reluctant to admit it.

"And what was yon havers aboot doing without things?"

"Oh," hastily, "it would only be on special occasions. We really do have to economize, you know."

"A braw bit you ken aboot it," she stated in outspoken but not unfriendly scorn. A customer was entering, but Miss MacKay had time for another word of advice. "It's time and mair," she stated grimly, "that ye're back hame for a visit."

I went out into the street again thinking what a tonic Miss MacKay had been for pampered viewpoints. Townspeople used to say that Miss MacKay had lived for years on 5 shillings a week so that she could educate her young brother for the ministry. And I had spoken of doing without! Things were comparative, of course. But even so—. Well, I was glad I had gone in to see her. If ever in the future I should be tempted to "feel poor," I would only have to think of Miss MacKay and I would be rich again. That was my present from High Street!

M. G. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Uncle Sam, Art Patron

AS THE loveliest flowers often grow out of muck, so an American art may grow out of the depression.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert has announced that the Civil Works Administration will set aside a substantial sum to employ jobless artists in the decoration of public buildings, federal, state and municipal. . . .

Here is an adventure in beauty. It is a doubly happy plan. Hundreds of artists, many too destitute to buy food and clothing, will find wages and freedom of expression in their chosen craft as government workers. And the United States, singularly lacking an art tradition of its own, may find itself the richer in murals, sculpture and other works interpretive of the American scene. . . .

We are glad that the New Deal Administration has the idea that men do not live by bread alone. . . .—*San Francisco News.*

Great Women of History

WHICH have been the dozen women of all time to have rendered the greatest service or to have influenced the highest moral, intellectual and artistic thought, of not only their own time but ours? In a place so given to Mammon as Monte Carlo, a discussion resulted in this illuminating choice:

Mary, mother of Christ (Jesus), because whether or not one accepts the immaculate conception she stirs the imagination and inspires the devotional thought of all Christendom.

Mary Magdalen, who personifies the perfect love, the resultant forgiveness of sins by their renunciation.

Joan of Arc, who combined physical courage with intense religious conviction.

St. Catherine of Siena: first woman to champion the social emancipation of her sex; she had a clear vision of life being spiritual, not material.

Mme. de Maintenon, who, in reorganizing the court of Louis XIV, brought a sense of symmetry, measure and balance which have remained the touchstone of graceful living.

Mme. Rolland, victim and heroine of the French Revolution, who stood between the narrowly aristocratic and the plebeian views of her day and applied the intellectual standard.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, who through her mediocre but impressive book set the wheels going which eventually crushed the great evil of slavery.

Mary Baker Eddy, who revived the religion of Jesus, in its simplicity, restoring the healing of sickness, sin and poverty.

Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross.

Susan B. Anthony, who made universal suffrage possible.

Mme. Montessori, whose theory of teaching the young has penetrated teaching in all modern-thinking countries.

Eleanora Duse, in whose interpretive art was a creative genius that transcended the writers she interpreted, bringing spiritual values to them which permanently influenced her hearers and revolutionized the art of serious acting.—*Monte Carlo Dispatch to Paris Edition of New York Herald.*

"The Last Round-Up"

STILL the popularity of "The Last Round-Up" continues. So hungry were the people for good songs that they cannot get enough when at last one is given them. That this song is universally popular does not make it any the less real poetry. . . .

It is not the first time that the American public has shown that it welcomes and appreciates popular music of quality. The "Show Boat" music, which after riding recurring waves of popular favor has at last come to harbor as a classic, is an example. "Old Man River" is authentic. . . .

Perhaps the time has come for the product of Tin Pan Alley to go the way of the dime novel. There are indications that there is a market in America for popular music of high grade. Here is an opportunity for real poets and composers and for music publishers with vision.—*Rocky Mountain News* (Denver).